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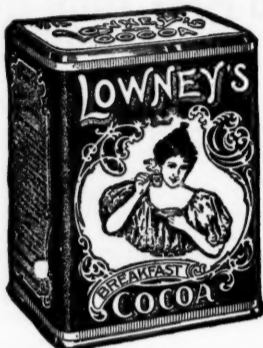
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The annual report of Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, U.S.N., summarized elsewhere in this issue, is marked by broad and lucid discussion of many reforms, none of which will prove more interesting to the actual and the prospective officers of the Navy than the treatment of the change in the demerit mark system at the Naval Academy. Heretofore, as some officers probably recall to their sorrow, a demerit mark has been placed on the midshipman's record, affecting his standing throughout his entire career. There is, however, an inequality among the first year midshipmen, due to different age, experience and preparation, which makes it advisable not to count the first year's conduct record in making up the final merit for the class after the four-year course. During the first year offenses committed will be punished by deprivation of privileges, extra drill, etc. Incurable behavior will result in dismissal. Demerits will still be given during this period as a temporary record, and the limit allowed in the year will be the same, but the members of the class who keep within the limit will begin the second year on an equal footing. The first year will thus be one of preliminary training in discipline and in forming the habits of a military mode of life. Each of the other three classes at the Academy will in turn be held to stricter accountability, as their longer period of service at the Academy should make them more reliable in personal conduct. Such an increasing standard is not a new feature, but the successive differences are to be made greater than before. Penologists should be interested in the classification of offenses which has been established at the Academy under the three following heads: (a) Offenses due to youthful ignorance, inexperience, or undevelopment of habits; (b) those due to excess animal spirits and undeveloped responsibility; and (c) those of wilfulness, indifference, or indicating a defective sense of honor, morals or responsibility. The close shading between these classes of misconduct will not be lost upon educators who have had much to do with the training of youths. The scale of demerits has been revised, and except for special offenses where extenuating circumstances have caused demerits to be awarded in place of dismissal the maximum number awarded has been reduced to fifty, but the weights have been increased so as to make a demerit cost more than formerly. Minor offenses will reap summary and appropriate punishment, providing the limit for demerits for one year is not exceeded, but for a serious offense the penalty will reduce class standing. Finally, it is provided that a midshipman may redeem misconduct by exceptionally good behavior for a protracted period, this opportunity not applying to first class men, who will be expected to have learned the value of good behavior.

Another phase of the discipline and training of the future ship commanders of the Navy is found in the part of Admiral Andrews's report dealing with the midshipmen's practice cruise. The Act of March 7, 1912, abolished the two-year cruise for graduate midshipmen, and this made necessary a radical change in that form of instruction. All members of the third class were sent to sea in one battleship, fitted out especially as a schoolship. The marked change consisted in dividing the first and second class men among the battleships, so many of each class to a ship. The second class men had assigned to them duties and instruction mainly of a technical nature, in the engine room and firerooms and the electrical department. The first class men had principally nautical and military duties and instruction. In addition both classes had work in navigation, radio telegraphy, gunnery and boating. By thus dividing the midshipmen into small groups and concentrating their attention on the professional branches for a whole cruise the instruction imparted is much more thorough and

practical than it could be in a schoolship, where less opportunity for practice can be given to individuals. The greatest advantage, however, is derived from the fact that their training is now given under normal conditions in the fleet, the regular fleet routine being followed instead of made especially for use on board a schoolship. The conditions are such as to impress upon them a sense of their being officers with responsibilities. Because of this the practice cruise work will have more weight than heretofore in determining class standing, which will encourage all midshipmen to serious work and enable those of good practical aptitude but only average scholastic ability to gain higher standing than they could win by studies alone. The final result will be that on graduation as ensigns these young officers will go aboard ship better prepared and with more confidence than if their previous sea training had been in Naval Academy schoolships. The reports so far received bear out this favorable view of the reform. Another important change in stiffening the course of training for midshipmen is shown by the weight now given to swimming, which is made a special feature. Midshipmen's diplomas of graduation will be withheld until they fully qualify in the nautical art. It is to be hoped that the suggestion of Midshipman Fitzhugh Green, U.S.N., will figure in this enlarged course on swimming. His contention is that not enough attention is given to swimming in rough water and that the first thing in learning swimming is the art of holding one's breath in a sea. He especially criticised what he called the "duck-pond paddling" for which the instruction at Guantanamo only qualified a swimmer. These original views were discussed in our issue of Sept. 30, 1911, following their appearance in the Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute.

Warrant rank for paymasters' clerks in the U.S. Navy is more than a probability in view of the strong recommendation for that change which appears in the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation who would have the clerks form a permanent corps with warrant rank. The present body of clerks is constantly changing, since every time a paymaster is detached from his duty, the appointment of his clerk (in many cases two clerks) is revoked and the latter is ordered to his home. After arrival home he may be re-appointed with the same or with some other paymaster, or he may never be re-appointed. This leads to much confusion, increases the charge to the travel appropriation, and greatly reduces the efficiency of the clerks themselves on account of the lack of stability in their positions. If belonging to a permanent corps, the clerks would perform their quota of sea and shore duty like other warrant officers, irrespective of the paymaster with whom they may serve, their details having no relation to that of the paymasters. "Congress has provided for a retired list for paymasters' clerks, but under the present system its benefit may be lost entirely by able clerks long in the Service if they happen not to be employed at the time some disabling accident or sickness may occur to them, or on the day of reaching the retirement age. It would appear that Congress contemplated also a permanency of tenure in establishing a retired list. Such a corps of clerks would open a line of advancement for the yeomen class in the Navy, a consideration of no small weight, for this class is not now eligible to promotion to warrant grade. Such promotions could be opened to yeomen and civilians by competitive examinations after the manner of promotions in the grade of carpenter in the Navy. Marked efficiency the Bureau Chief believes would result from this in the yeomen class.

Those who have contemplated with horror the sight of the present day Manchus holding on to his desk and chair in the War Department for a term of years should look up the records of the Manchus of days gone by, in comparison with whom the present-day Manchu is a fly-by-night. The record for long desk service in Washington goes to Col. George Gibson, who stuck it out for forty-five straight years from 1816 to 1861. For the first two years he was Quartermaster General, and for the last forty-three he was Commissary General. When he gave up the office of Quartermaster General he was succeeded by Gen. T. S. Jesup, who held it for forty-two years, from 1818 to 1860. Among the others who deserve favorable mention are Col. Nathan Towson, who was Paymaster General for thirty-two years, from 1822 to 1854; Col. Roger Jones, who was Adjutant General for twenty-seven years, from 1825-1852; Col. J. C. Totten, who was Chief of Engineers for twenty-five years, from 1838-1863; and Col. Thomas Lawson, who was Surgeon General for twenty-five years, from 1836-1861. The Inspector General's office seems to have been an exception, and the fifty-six years between 1825 and 1881, instead of all going to one man, was divided between three different chiefs, who served only short tours, the first of sixteen years and the other two of twenty years each. The modern record is held by Gen. A. W. Greely, who was Chief of the Signal Corps for nineteen years. An old officer, commenting upon the present situation, said the Army officers seemed to be scampering around from one job to another like a nest of ants. It is not as it was in the old days, when anything less than ten years was considered as temporary duty.

Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, of the Navy, is very enthusiastic over the results of the year's test of the anti-typhoid vaccination in the Navy. In 1911 there were 222 cases of typhoid fever in the Navy, with fifteen

deaths. These two hundred plus cases meant a long period of invalidism and much attention, being a serious drain on the Medical Department and materially affecting military efficiency. About a year ago the inoculation was begun, and up to Nov. 1, 1912, there had been but one mild case of typhoid fever. This marked change Dr. Stokes does not hesitate to ascribe to the remedy and to keeping up the work of sanitation. Dr. Stokes cites the case of the U.S.S. Delaware, which was sent up from Charleston, S.C., to Norfolk the other day with a case of typhoid fever. The sick man was the surgeon of the ship, who had had typhoid in childhood and had not taken, as he was not required to take, the typhoid prophylactic. It was a case of the exception proving the rule as to the efficacy of the vaccination. The shortage of officers had left the Delaware at that time with only one medical officer, so that, if it had been cruising alone, when he was taken ill, there would have been no one on board to care for the sick. The protection afforded by the vaccination lasts, as proved by laboratory tests, two and one-half years, but from the results attained in the U.S. Services the Surgeon General is of the opinion that it will last five or six years. The danger is practically nothing. Occasionally there is a little reaction and discomfort.

The Philippine Assembly has passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 to establish in Manila a School of Household Industries, which will train about 300 women from various parts of the islands, who are to return to their home communities to teach adults the various handicrafts now taught to the children in the intermediate schools. While the development of household industries increases the incomes of individual workers, it is relatively a subordinate phase of relief, the main problem being the increase in the production of rice to meet fully the Philippine demand. The importance of remedial measures is shown by the fact that in the first nine months of 1912 there were imported into the Philippines more than 240,000,000 pounds of rice in excess of the large amount imported in the corresponding period of the preceding year. This was valued at \$11,433,283, or more than six million dollars in excess of the amount sent abroad for the same purpose in the nine months of 1911. This increase accounts for more than two-thirds of the adverse balance of trade during those months, thus constituting a serious drain on the resources of the islands. The annual report of the Insular Bureau shows that the production of rice in the Philippines has during the past ten years fallen far short of necessities. To prevent the people suffering from the famine prices of 1910 the Government purchased 13,272.48 tons of rice at a cost of \$925,127.37 and sold it, so far as possible, to consumers in small quantities at \$3 per cavan of 125 pounds. This was done at a loss to the insular treasury of \$94,130.61.

A matter of far-reaching importance to the National Guard will be the question as to whether or not the courts have the right to review an order issued by the Governor of New York as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard forces, and whether or not the Governor has the power to disband the divisional organization of the Guard, and the question will be submitted for a judicial determination. These and other questions were raised in a petition filed with Attorney General Carmody by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who was relieved from active duty and rendered supernumerary by Governor Dix in an order issued Oct. 25 disbanding the divisional organization of the Guard. Later the Governor issued another order restoring the division, but leaving Major General O'Ryan and the two members of his staff on the supernumerary list. Major General O'Ryan is seeking restoration to the active list. The Attorney General dismisses General O'Ryan's contention that the Governor's order creating a chief of staff and assigning Adjutant General Verbeck to that office was illegal. Mr. Carmody states that he believes that he should not arbitrarily decline to have the matter submitted to the court. He therefore granted the petition limiting the questions presented, however, to two, namely: "Is the order of Oct. 25, 1912, which in effect disbands the divisional organization, a valid order? Have the courts jurisdiction to pass upon the validity of this order?"

Governor General William C. Forbes in an address before the Chicago Association of Commerce protested energetically against the pending Democratic bill to confer upon the Philippine Islands a premature and dangerous "independence," with alleged guarantees of that "independence" by neutralization treaties with Japan and other nations. Of this the Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "Such proposals are the product of ignorance, maudlin sentiment and cowardice. It is proposed by Congressional fiat and international agreement to make the Philippines a self-governing republic. It cannot be done in that way. The method ignores the human factors to be dealt with. It ignores the character of the Filipinos, their stage of civilization and their almost total lack of experience in working anything like the complicated machinery of free and representative government. It asks a people less civilized, on the average, than were our European ancestors 2,000 years ago, to be able to do offhand what we have been trying to learn to do for 2,000 years. We have begun well in the Philippines. In order to achieve entire success in what William McKinley rightly termed our mission of 'benevolent assimilation' all we have to do is to reject all maudlin counsel to a cowardly scuttle policy and just go on as we have been going."

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, U.S.A., who has been on duty as inspector-instructor with the New York National Guard, gave a very instructive talk at the Army and Navy Club, New York city, Dec. 7, on "The Strategy of the Country About Chesapeake Bay and the Defense of the Capital," which was listened to with the greatest attention. It is regretted that some of those prominent but misguided persons who are advising that we disband the Army and sell our guns and warships for junk in the hope of securing universal peace were not present. Among the officers composing the interested audience were Gen. John G. Eddy, N.G.N.Y., Col. G. N. Whistler, U.S.A., and L. D. Conley, 69th N.Y., Lieut. Col. Medad C. Martin, U.S.A., H. S. Sternberger, A. F. Townsend, F. T. Leigh, A. F. Schermerhorn and J. J. Byrne, N.G.N.Y., Major C. G. Dwyer, U.S.A., Capt. H. S. Kerrick, L. C. Andrews, R. H. Williams, U.S.A., Major Frank Keck, Capt. J. J. Daley, W. R. Jackson, J. P. Maguire, H. F. Quackenbush, J. W. Elmes, E. F. Dillon and W. B. Stacom, Lieut. John Daniell, jr., Major Albert T. Weston and Capt. C. Curie, N.G.N.Y., and Lieut. T. M. Minton, Naval Militia. In his address Captain Wise pointed out how easily foreign naval vessels could sail up the Chesapeake without coming under the fire of a single gun, after our Navy might be crippled or destroyed, and land at Annapolis, thirty miles from Washington. He pointed out how easily a foreign army could be landed in the Chesapeake district, and the destruction of great shipyards, powder factories, gun and armory plants which would follow, and how powerless we would be to prevent it, and that in two months after the enemy landed we might get together on the Atlantic seaboard about one-quarter of a million of a half-baked army. In opening his talk Captain Wise said: "Blessed be the peacemaker so long as he confines his efforts to the avoiding of bloodshed, but we cannot thank him who allows his Utopian dreams to advise the stripping of our nation to helplessness and turning us out into the society of wolves who constitute the world's Powers of to-day. We thank the friend who takes the robber from our throats, but no thanks to him who says: 'Remove the chains from our doors—there are no robbers!' Pity it is that the time for universal peace has not arrived, but woe to the nation who thinks it has and trusts itself to the mercy of its neighbors." Captain Wise in conclusion said, in part: "We are like a great giant—his maw filled with the goods that wealth provides—sleeping and awaiting some small Jack to cut the beanstalk of our fancied security from under us. Read your history and you will see that civilization has always followed in the wake of war, and that the trail for our religion of peace and Christianity has ever been blazed by the sword." The club unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Captain Wise for his forceful talk, and Colonel Whistler, U.S.A., one of the best informed officers of the Army, gave some startling facts as to our want of preparedness in backing up the talk by Captain Wise.

Speaking of the failure to award this year the Nobel prize for peace the Detroit Free Press says: "It must be apparent to the blindest enthusiast that recent progress toward that era when the swords shall be converted into plowshares has been a trifle crablike. In fact, in the light of the year's belligerencies and near belligerencies, it is not altogether clear whether the eleven personages who have already participated in the distribution of prize money are really entitled to the awards they have received, and there is room for speculation whether some sort of a drawback string ought not to be attached to future donations until it is reasonably certain that the work done by the beneficiaries is real. For as the flower of a dozen years of effort we have had this year the Italian-Turkish war, the war in the Balkans, Russian massacres in Persia, an increase in unrest in India, threats of a holy war in near Asia, revolutions and massacres in China, progress in the invasion and enslavement of Korea, the beginning of an imbroglio between Russia and China, general turmoil in Central America, particularly in Nicaragua, revolution in San Domingo, continual revolution in Mexico, rumors of war in South America, a renewal of the Putnam scandal and more or less disturbance along the North African border. The year has been a renewal of the Triple Alliance and the development of the Triple Entente, neither of which is precisely a peace measure; there is grave danger of a war between Austria and Serbia that may involve all Europe; Sweden is gathering her forces in anticipation of a possible attack by Russia. The Powers east and west are straining every nerve to build up armaments afloat and ashore. The Ulstermen have signed a covenant to fight if things don't go their way in Ireland. The suffragettes in England have declared war against the government, and have threatened to resort to bomb throwing. The Syndicalists in France, England and the United States are in array against the social order. Altogether it is a beautiful picture of millennial peace we have spread before us. The award of a Nobel peace prize under such circumstances would not be humorous, it would be a burlesque."

Discussing the prospect of universal peace the New Orleans Picayune says: "While no evidence has been brought forward that the inhabitants of this earth have reached any high state of angelic virtue and piety, there are not a few who proclaim loudly that the time has been reached when there shall be no more wars and all international disputes shall be settled by peaceful arbitration, while the celestial dove of peace is already hovering over all. We are told that all the white nations of the earth love each other, and not only that the Japanese love us with an ever-increasing affection, but that a great love and friendship is growing up between Europe and Asia and Africa, between the white and the yellow and the red and the brown and the black races throughout the earth. It is well if people can believe such wonderful works of their imagination, but in the presence of the wars that have recently been shaking the whole of Europe to its foundations it will not be out of place to take a glance at the situation from an Asiatic point of view, a Japanese point of view, the Japanese being the most advanced, the most intelligent and the most sagacious of all the Asiatic peoples. The expressions quoted below are from the Japanese Advertiser, a leading journal of that race, thus: 'While Buckle was writing his "History of Civilization" the Crimean war was raging and people's minds were much disturbed by the horrible reports spread

abroad. Buckle apologized for the war by saying that civilized countries were defending themselves against the aggression of a half-civilized country, but that it was a cause for rejoicing that there would be no more wars between civilized countries. These words had scarcely been uttered when war broke out between civilized France and Austria-Hungary, and Lombardy was snatched from the latter. Then followed in quick succession the Prusso-Austrian attack on Denmark with the loss of Schleswig-Holstein to the latter. Later came the Franco-Prussian, Spanish-American and South African wars, all of which were waged by civilized countries. Moreover, in the latter part of the nineteenth century there was a revival of the old greed for annexing colonies. This aggression of the civilized countries was on such a stupendous scale that it left the half-civilized and barbarous countries at the mercy of the aggressors. Since 1860 the white race has added 10,000,000 square miles to its possession, with a population of not less than 130,000,000." In conclusion the Japanese writer declares that while the Asiatics are a peaceful people, not long can they endure such conditions. So far from universal peace and love ruling among mankind at this moment, what is entirely more likely is that should Europe, as has been very recently most seriously menaced, ever become embroiled in a great general war, the Asiatics would seize on the opportunity to combine against the Europeans and all the whites upon their continent and their seas, and so avenge themselves for the centuries of oppression they have suffered at the hands of the invaders."

Significantly remarking that "if any artillery district in the country should be well supplied with officers it is this one," Col. John P. Wisser, C.A.C., commanding the San Francisco District, reports to Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, U.S.A., commanding the Department of California, that the deficiency in the number of officers is severely felt in the San Francisco District. Colonel Wisser says that the efficiency of the district for war is very satisfactory on the whole, and he compliments Major J. C. Johnson, Capt. J. M. Wheeler, Capt. John McBride, jr., and Capt. L. S. Chappelle, all of the C.A.C., for their excellent work in staff positions. The scheme of the land defense of the forts in the district is nearly completed. Colonel Wisser was also C.O. of the encampment of the C.A. Reserves of California held last June, and he says that the work of the Reserves was most satisfactory, while the Regular C.A. officers and non-coms. detailed as instructors were exceptionally efficient and attentive. Major George Blakely, C.A.C., commanding the San Diego District, reports that detachments of C.A. troops from that post were in the field during the year along the California-Mexican border to enforce the neutrality laws, and repressed the activities of bandits passing over the border. The fire control system at Fort Rosecrans should be replaced with the standard installation as soon as practicable. The opening of the Panama Canal will add to the importance of San Diego, and the artillery defense of the harbor should be strengthened, the greatest step in which would be the establishment of a mortar battery. The above reports are the chief features of the annual report of General Schuyler, for, as he was placed in command of the department only three days before the expiration of the fiscal year, his acquaintance with the work and needs of the organizations of the department was too limited to permit him to write one of his customary instructive documents. He contents himself with saying that the records show that the troops of the Coast Artillery and the mobile forces followed the schedules of instruction and that the inspectors' reports indicate that the latter troops are generally efficient and fitted for active field service.

The Chicago Evening Post, which is very favorably disposed toward the Army, in an editorial this week in recognition of the splendid work done on the Isthmus of Panama by Colonel Gorgas, Chief Sanitary Officer of the Canal Zone, says: "Congress is considering plans to reward Col. George W. Goethals and Lieut. Col. David D. Gaillard and William L. Sibert for their splendid work of accomplishment in the Panama Canal Zone. When Congress rewards the soldier it is to forget the doctor? Dr. and Col. William C. Gorgas, Sanitary Officer of the Canal Zone, made the Panama Canal possible by making possible living conditions on the Isthmus. It was the doctor who conserved the health of the thousands of laborers, who reduced the death rate from disease almost to the vanishing point, who made men desire rather than fear to go to Panama to earn their livelihood. The doctor made a death's hole sanitary. It is a habit of men to overlook the services of the physician. The surgeon in war times runs the same risk as the soldier, and yet he has not the human satisfaction of giving the enemy blow for blow. The doctor in civil life, and occasionally in army life, dares contagion to relieve his fellow-man. He is at war all the time with an enemy deadlier than the sword. Great surgeons have lost their lives from blood poison contracted in operations on charity patients. The records of surgery are sprinkled with such cases. Some years before he died Grover Cleveland paid a high tribute to the old-fashioned country doctor, ready to respond in all weather and at all times to the far-away call of need. The doctor's profession is a noble profession, but the way of the world is not to give its followers their full credit. If Congress shall honor by promotion the soldier of the Isthmus, some fitting companion honor should be found for the surgeon."

The Naval Academy dairy farm has no more enthusiastic defender than Paymaster General T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., who regards it as one of the most powerful factors in keeping down the sick rate at the Academy. He recently told the House Committee on Naval Affairs that following the use of the lactical product of the farm there has been no typhoid in the Academy for some time, although two years ago there were more than 200 cases of intestinal trouble. The P.M.G. was not at all staggered by the solemn inquiry by a member of the committee whether "the Government is going into the farming at the Naval Academy." "Yes, sir, for dairy purposes, and they want more ground," was the cheerful reply of the bureau chief. "I believe it one of the most important things ever done at the Academy." The farm has now two silos with a capacity of 200,000 tons, and about 120 cows giving milk. The cost of handling the herd a day is \$67.26, and the average daily yield of milk was 150 gallons in October and 190 in November. The Academy authorities have prepared a chart showing

the connection between impure milk and intestinal trouble among the midshipmen. Thus far \$40,000 has been put into the dairy fund, which is charged up against the midshipmen's mess. It is likely that the hearty championing of the farm's interests by the P.M.G. will pave the way for the appropriation requisite for the purchase of the land needed to make the farm what it should be.

The Newark Star says: "Stimson's report was written before Steunenberg's doggerel appeared, or probably we should have had a vigorous recommendation for censorship of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. But it is to be hoped that the captain is a better fighter than writer." We note that the virtuous papers that think we should have suppressed Captain Steunenberg's verse all copy it. One of our subscribers writes: "Steunenberg is ketching it all around. That paper of yours must have a bigger circulation than the New York Herald." To this last statement we may reply as the boy did when asked how he knew that the father of his friend Tom was a millionaire; "Tom as much as admitted it himself." The Washington Post well says: "Scarcely a week goes by in Europe without one of the alleged humorous papers printing a cartoon of our statesmen in a grotesque pose. In the recent campaign in the United States many of the incidents in which the President and former President figured were reflected in an absurd manner in Punch and other English papers. The same spirit of levity was shown in Germany. If the European cartoons were well executed, they were reprinted in this country, and caused many a smile. If they were poorly done, nobody bothered to look at them a second time."

Reports from Turkey that the Ottoman government is negotiating with the Argentine government for the purchase of the two Dreadnoughts now under construction in American shipyards for the Argentine Republic lack official confirmation, but have led to a discussion in Washington of the principles of international law involved. The United States could not consent to the delivery of the warships to Turkey as long as Turkey is engaged in hostilities with any of the belligerents. The sale might be consummated, but the delivery would have to be postponed until after the fighting is over. In any event the United States has an agreement with the shipbuilders and the Argentine government giving the United States an option on the ships if they are ever placed on the market and also has the right to seize them should this country be engaged in a war with another nation. The two battleships are nearly completed and will be delivered to the Argentine government soon unless sold. One is being built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass., and the other by the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N.J.

President Gomez has accepted the model for the monument to be erected at Havana to the victims of the explosion of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, February, 1898. The monument is to be twenty-seven feet high, with an equestrian marble figure representing the Cuban republic. This will rest on top of the turret and guns of the Maine, presented to Cuba by the United States Congress. A bronze tablet, attached to the turret, will bear the text of the Congress joint resolution in regard to Cuban independence. Other bronze tablets will show the Maine's arrival in the harbor of Havana, her sinking, the way the wreck looked in the harbor and various phases of the rescuing work, and the final burial scene when the wreck was sunk at sea. The monument will be surrounded with anchor chains from the Maine. President Gomez has asked the Cuban Congress for an appropriation of \$20,000 for the monument.

In its summary of the report of the Secretary of the Navy the Scientific American says: "A careful reading of the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy will satisfy every impartial mind that things are going well in this important Department. This journal has watched the development of Mr. Meyer's administration with a critical but always friendly eye; and although, at the outset of his control, we felt called upon to criticize certain of the changes which he introduced, we are frank to admit that the results achieved during the past four years entitle his administration to be considered one of the most successful in the history of the Department."

An officer of the Army on the retired list is moved to say: "Suppose the United States which it suits the vanity of cubs to call 'a world power' had been in Turkey's place. Our 'troops' would not have been out of camp yet. In fact would be the same 'rag and bob-tailed' mob which an idiotic order concentrated at Camp Alger for the edification of foreigners. The war would not be over until we had won it by 'exhausting the resources' of the Army, sent to untimely graves 100,000 of our young men and spent a thousand instead of a hundred million or less."

Major D. J. Carr, Signal Corps, U.S.A., disbursing officer at Seattle, is informed by the Comptroller that he cannot expend \$30 for a protectograph, to prevent the raising of checks, as there is no appropriation for it; nor can Pay Insp. E. W. Bonnaffon, U.S.N., be allowed to invest \$1.80 in chewing gum for the ship's stores. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to employ two mechanics for the purpose of making repairs to nautical instruments.

Describing the plans of the U.S. War Department for the armament of the Panama Canal defenses, the London Army and Navy Gazette says: "The Americans evidently consider that the cheapest plan, in the long run, is to provide their works with such a powerful armament that no navy will venture to attack them; our own present method is to provide the minimum armament that will pass muster without a national scandal."

Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, who comes from the Ninth Ohio District, will be the only Union soldier in the next Congress. The South will give more recognition to the Confederate Army, and will send to Congress twelve officers who wore the gray. Representative Sherwood will also be the only member of the House who came out of the war with the rank of a general officer.

## BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

One of the most interesting of the annual reports is that of Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, U.S.N., for the last fiscal year, for it abounds in suggestions and explanations of reasons for changes made which are provocative of thought and reflection. For example, how the glorious past of the Navy is brought before the mind by his remarks on our historic ships when he says that "the names of our most famous early vessels should be given to some of our best ships to-day," and then mentions such names as the *Bon Homme Richard* (Paul Jones's ship in the fight with the *Serapis*, the first great American sea victory); *Constitution*, *Alfred* (the first vessel to display a Continental flag); *Columbus*, *Congress*, *Franklin* (many years a flagship abroad, the present one having flown Admiral Farragut's flag in Europe); *Lexington*, *Niagara* (one of Perry's fleet on Lake Erie); and *United States* (launched in 1797). "Such reminders of worthy deeds in our history," says the report, "if continued in association with the current national life would be a constant inspiration to the country and the Navy." The present law requires our first class ships to be named after the States of the Union, but Admiral Andrews believes that "it should be made possible also to perpetuate historic names fittingly by giving them to some of our first class ships." This is the British idea, too. Going on the report further says: "The *Constitution*, built in 1797, with nearly a hundred years' cruising service to her credit, is now in bad repair. The *Hartford*, another wooden vessel, will still be capable of stationary service for some years; both these vessels can, with small occasional expenditure, be kept in their present condition almost indefinitely. The *Olympia* should be maintained in serviceable state for her present use for many years to come, and thus be preserved as a famous relic of the war with Spain. While the vessels themselves are valuable as national memorials their names are worth still more. There are other ships of memorable name still on the list, but not all are in employment appropriate to their history. The battleship *Delaware* is the sixth of her name; the armored cruiser *Washington* the fifth; the *Kearsarge* the second; but *Enterprise* (now sold) and *Essex*, names recalling the most daring exploits, are in the fourth generation borne by schoolships. Paul Jones commanded the first *Ranger*, but the fourth of that name is another schoolship."

## THE SUPPLY OF NAVY OFFICERS.

The immediate future of the classes at the Naval Academy is also clearly set forth in the following remarks touching the change in appointment of cadets by members of Congress: "The class of midshipmen entering this year will number about 265, or about twenty more than last year, making a total of about 770 at the Naval Academy. Next year the reapportionment of Congressional districts in many states will add nearly 100 appointments, and it is expected that the entering class will number about 300, bringing the total nearly to the full capacity of the present accommodations for midshipmen. After June 30, 1913, each Senator and Representative will have only a single appointment instead of two; so that the class entering in 1914, succeeding one of the largest on record, will be unusually small. Such fluctuations do not make for good administration, either of the Naval Academy or of the Navy at large. But the important consideration here is to safeguard the Navy's future supply of commissioned officers in adequate numbers, and to do this it is necessary to have the same number of midshipmen allowed."

"No probable requirement is now foreseen for more officers than could be supplied by the Naval Academy without enlarging existing accommodations. For the next few years the numbers graduated will suffice for vacancies and necessary increase, including the staff corps and the Marine Corps. If there were a decrease in the size of classes, it could only result in impaired efficiency for lack of sufficient officers. The proposed personnel bill now before Congress contains provisions fixing the entrance ages for midshipmen at fifteen to eighteen years, and continuing the present number of appointments. In connection with the age limits special attention was given in revising the Naval Academy curriculum to conform the entrance requirements and first year's work to average school conditions outside so that any boy of fifteen to eighteen who has been a faithful student will not need a course at a special preparatory school."

In 1915 there will be officers enough to man the fleet, provided its size is no greater than at present, but the distribution of these officers through the grades of the line as authorized by statute will not be properly proportioned to the duties and total number. Unless the higher grades are increased, it will cause great stagnation in promotion. Under the operation of existing law there would be 1,921 line officers by July, 1916. How this number would be distributed in the various grades to meet the requirements of the Service and how the law now in force would distribute them is shown, comparatively, as follows:

	Above lieuten- ants.	Senior lieuten- ants.	Junior lieuten- ants and ensigns.
To meet service requirements.	566	738	617
By existing law.	400	350	1,171

"Of the 1,171 officers in the lowest grades more than 670 would be junior lieutenants, and at the rate of promotion now provided an officer would be sixteen years in that grade, and could not become a commander under fifty-eight years of age, leaving only four years before retirement for service as commander, captain, and flag officer. This would mean a condition far more intolerable than that from which the Personnel Act of 1899 sought to give relief."

The Bureau has adopted a system of rotation in duty at sea so that officers will receive details in each of the fleets and in small craft as well as in capital ships during their careers. Each officer's detail is governed largely by the nature of his previous sea service in connection with reports of fitness. The report expresses the hope that this system will result in duty of all kinds being shared on all stations alike by all officers. The Bureau is also putting into operation a card-index system by which all professional qualifications and preferences for duty of any officer can be instantly determined, and also a better record is being kept of enlisted men which enables details to be made in accordance with the qualifications of the men. This need has been shown by the fact that men specially trained in torpedoes, radio work, and other technical branches are often lost track of and have been found assigned to general duties.

Officer-members of the School of Marine Engineering

visited a number of manufacturing plants and profited much from the information gained and from their contact with well known engineers and professional men. This school has been merged into a post-graduate department at the Academy. Assignments of officers to the post-graduate courses at Annapolis will, as a rule, be made after three years' service at sea and qualifying for promotion to junior lieutenant. The interest and co-operation of educators and experts in civil life will be sought. Changes in the Academy curriculum include the elimination of general history from the examination for entrance and making Spanish the paramount foreign language, ousting French from its long-held position.

The work of the several stations for training the enlisted personnel in the year has brought good results and "reflects credit on the officers in charge." Reports from the fleet have attested the value of the efforts and care taken in training the recruits at these stations. The absence of any serious outbreaks of contagion or infectious diseases among the large number of men coming from various parts of the country demonstrates the supervision in sanitation which now obtains at the stations. The machinists mates' school, formerly at Norfolk, Va., was absorbed by the similar school at Charleston, S.C., which graduated its first class, composed of 62 members, representing thirty-eight states. In the training of electricians a separate branch for radio instruction promises to relieve the demand for better radio operators. The scientific system of physical training adopted at the Naval Academy will spread throughout the Service, to take the place of the existing "physical drill" which is more exercise than training. In this swimming is a special feature. All midshipmen hereafter will undergo a four-year course in the new physical training. Young officers will be the principal instructors afloat, but so that there may be no shortage of instructors, twenty petty officers will be sent to Annapolis two or three times a year, making a class for a four months' training. Surg. J. A. Murphy, U.S.N., who has had so much to do with introducing the system at the Academy has been at the Newport Training Station and was to go later to the Great Lakes Station. Efforts are making to standardize the markings of service records of enlisted men, which is expected to bring about an improvement in the selection of men for promotion as well as aiding in the matter of granting discharges. Decrease in desertion has been marked, the percentage falling from 4.16 in 1911 to 3.52 in the last year. This is the lowest rate since 1904, the highest having been 9.04 of 1906.

Though the Navy has increased since 1901 from 21,783 to 54,576 officers and men, the Bureau clerical force has increased only from fifty to seventy-two, and Admiral Andrews makes a vigorous protest against the handicaps to which this small force of clerks subjects the Bureau. The report mentions a number of instances in which simpler forms of communication and records have reduced paper work. The average pay of the clerks of the Bureau has fallen from \$1,328 in 1884 to \$1,140 in 1912. In the year the number of enlisted men in the Navy was increased by 4,000, making the total enlisted strength 51,500.

The report praises the work of the officers and men of the Naval Militia who took part in the assembling of the fleet at New York, and "assisted materially in the movement of the reserve ships which were short-handed." The case of the U.S.S. *Montana*, on which were more than a hundred officers and men of the Naval Militia of Chicago, was especially cited.

The voluntary extension of a man's enlistment is expected to result, as the principal advantage, in giving an opportunity to select the best men for petty officers of the higher ratings, thus encouraging further extensions and saving a larger proportion of trained men to the Service. Economies such as reductions in expenses for recruiting, transportation of recruits, outfits on first enlistment, etc., are also expected to follow.

The last year was the first in which the Atlantic Fleet was kept up to its quota of twenty-one battleships in full commission. The number of men on the receiving ships fell in the year from between 2,000 and 3,000 to 500.

## NAVAL MILITIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION—AVIATION.

The report says that there should be a standard for the training of the Naval Militia with systematic instruction under the supervision of officers of the Navy. The Bureau hopes to be able soon to supply each state or organization with an officer-instructor of the Navy. Admiral Andrews believes that steps should be taken to organize and train the qualified supply now available for a naval reserve. Data along that line are now being obtained for presentation to Congress. Ships of the Navy are now being standardized, as are even the ships' libraries, and a policy has just been adopted of issuing immediately to all ships all the works of sufficient importance to be adopted. The annual survey of one-third of a ship's library has been abolished.

The growing importance of radio (wireless) communication for the fleet is shown by the establishment of the office of Superintendent of Radio Service by the Bureau. The report pays a high tribute to Capt. Washington I. Chambers, U.S.N., for his devotion to his aviation duties, saying "that to his ingenuity and intelligent industry so much is due for the success so far attained," and says great credit is "due to the naval aviators who have pursued their dangerous calling without extra pay or allowances, although it is well known that no insurance company will write insurance on the lives of these officers." Admiral Andrews puts in table form the sums appropriated by this and other countries for aviation, which shows us the lowest on the list of the great nations, our total being \$140,000 as against \$6,400,000 of France, \$5,000,000 of Russia and \$600,000 of Japan.

Since April 1, 1911, when they were transferred to Annapolis, the four naval aviators have made 593 flights to the end of August, 1912, with a mileage covered of 6,422 and a total of passengers carried of 272. Every effort is made to discourage sensational flying. These aviators have "demonstrated that hydro-aeroplanes can be readily flown at altitudes of 3,000 feet or more, where they are practically immune from rifle fire, and that the hydro-aeroplane is suitable for long flights. They have been the first to demonstrate that it is practicable to send aeroplanes in flight from ships, that it is possible to hoist them in and out like a ship's boat, and that it is possible to carry on instruction from a ship, using the water as an aerodrome. Captain Chambers's recommendation for an aerodynamical laboratory is approved.

At the Naval Observatory the utility of the gyro compass has been demonstrated. The bureau hopes soon to supply each battleship and submarine with one. The Observatory is contemplating a time signal to reach all ships at sea and to determine differences of longitude. A pamphlet on standard time and time signals will soon be issued by the Bureau. The good work of the Hydrographic Office in the case of iceberg warnings at the time of the Titanic disaster is referred to with the suggestion that the ice patrol, established by the Department then,

be continued each year. The consolidation of the Observatory and the Hydrographic Office is discussed with the general suggestion that they ought to strengthen each other under one management.

## BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortification ask for only \$10,000 to cover running expenses during the coming year, as they have a balance from previous appropriations of \$117,895.34 for continuing the work of the Board, and \$1,229.61 for special purposes. During the past year a Barr and Stroud field artillery range finder has been furnished and is under test by the Field Artillery Board. Their range and azimuth transmitters have been adopted for use in all cases where mechanical transmission is impracticable. The Grey type-printing telegraph has not been found satisfactory. A portable searchlight for field artillery is in the hands of the Field Artillery Board for tactical test. The searchlight controller designed by Capt. A. E. Waldron, C.E., is being constructed under his supervision. Of the test of the German system of mobile artillery targets only a preliminary report has been submitted. The allotment of \$3,500 for a cart for field artillery of Italian construction has been revoked owing to the objection of the manufacturer, Officina Galileo, of Florence, Italy, to furnishing it because of his contract with the Italian government. The German Fontanamide field observation platform is undergoing test by the Field Artillery Board. It has been decided that the panoramic sketching case of Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 4th Field Art., is too bulky, delicate and expensive for military use. The field gun invented by Colonel Deport, of the French army, is under test at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, after which it will be tested by the Field Artillery. A Deport differential recoil mountain gun is also under test.

Attention is called to the fact that of the \$250,000 appropriated by Congress for the Emery elevating gun carriage, without consultation with the military authorities, all but \$13,531.51 has been paid to Emery. The Board say: "In its last annual report the Board stated that eighteen years had elapsed since the construction of a carriage of Mr. Emery's design was first authorized. Little can be added to this except to say that the second decade is drawing to a close since Mr. Emery first undertook the work of developing a suitable gun carriage. In this twenty years other designs have been developed, served their time in the coast defenses and been superseded by more perfect appliances, while Mr. Emery's work is still uncompleted."

## GRIEVANCES OF NAVY MEDICAL CORPS.

That the medical officers of the U.S. Navy believe that the time has come for an agitation to give them the same privilege of line titles that obtains in the Medical Corps of the Army where surgeons have the rank and also the title of "colonel," "major," etc., is apparent from the position of Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., who takes the ground that the difficulty experienced in getting young men to join the Medical Corps of the Navy is due, in large measure, to the general impression throughout the country that the naval medical men are discredited. He told the House Naval Affairs Committee this very bluntly the other day at a hearing when he was interrogated as to the shortage of officers. His remarks were in line with the recommendation in his annual report for amalgamation with the line. The difficulty of filling the existing vacancies struck him "as a very serious situation." He said that "something on the square-deal basis would appeal to all hands." Mr. Roberts, of the committee, asked whether the Surgeon General would have grade of the medical directors increased.

Dr. Stokes: My idea would be to give us the same percentage in grade as in line.

Chairman Padgett: Your proposition is to incorporate the Medical Corps into the amalgamation?

Dr. Stokes: Practically that.

Mr. Roberts: You would have a certain percentage of your directors rear admirals?

Dr. Stokes: Yes, sir; the same percentage as the line.

Mr. Butler: Give them positive rank?

Dr. Stokes: We have that now. The question is whether they should have the title. I have always clung tenaciously to the title "doctor," but if a situation arises where in a military establishment this title would tend to discredit me I feel I should have a military title such as "Rear Admiral, Medical Corps." It is not with any idea of getting something that does not belong to me or sailing under false colors. That is the way most of us feel. We are proud of our professional title, but if that tends to discredit us in a military establishment we feel we should have military titles.

Mr. Roberts: According to your view, there would be a certain time in the life of a surgeon in the Navy when he would reach the rank of captain and be a captain in the Medical Corps?

Dr. Stokes: The same as in the Army.

The Chairman: You think the ranks of admiral and rear admiral of the upper and lower nine should be open to the Medical Corps?

Dr. Stokes: Yes, sir. In other words, we should all have the same. It would lead to contentment in the Service.

Dr. Stokes told the committee that there are fifty-three vacancies in the Corps and only one applicant, and that three retirements in the next two months would increase the vacancies to fifty-six. The needs of the Service require fully 400 medical officers, but the authorized strength of 350 might be reached by increasing the inducements to outside medical men to enter the Service.

The Surgeon General told the committee that it is establishing a wrong basis of comparison for judging the fairness of the inducements offered to young medical men to enter the Navy by making a comparison with the Army, since in the latter service the question of breaking up his home by going to sea does not confront the medical man. If a man goes through college, then through a medical college, and then through a hospital, he is twenty-seven, twenty-eight or twenty-nine years old when he finishes, and to him the Navy does not look so attractive as conditions are to-day. They do not relish the idea of going to sea as by that time many are married or are planning to marry as they should.

Mr. Roberts, of the committee, asked whether the solution of the problem was not the educating of the naval medical men after the manner of educating line officers at Annapolis, but the Surgeon General said the burden should not be put upon the Government and, besides, it is better to pick and choose from those educated outside,

He spoke of the British, German, Japanese, French and Russian navies where the surgeon general has the rank of vice admiral and other medical officers are rear admirals. The standard of examination for appointment was not too high, he said; the true remedy lies not in lowering the bars, but in offering greater inducements. He hoped to see the Corps increased by more liberal legislation as to pay, allowances and title. Dr. Stokes spoke very plainly to the committee, being tempted to use his own case as an illustration. He said:

"If we all had the same percentage in grade, same pay, same promotions, and all were eligible to the same grades, there would be satisfaction and contentment all around, but when a man comes in from outside and begins to realize that he will run along with a man of another corps up to a certain point, his responsibilities increasing all the time, with a field of activity as broad as that of his so-called running mate, although possibly not so conspicuous in some ways, but just as important—when he reaches that certain point or grade, he stops and his mate keeps on running, he naturally feels discredited and dissatisfied. Allow me to point out some of the features of my own case for illustration. I do not think it is right for one who holds my office to be demoted for all time at the end of four years; he should receive some recognition. He has the wear and tear of a very trying billet, and as a reward he steps down a grade and suffers a very material reduction in pay. In a measure in the eyes of your colleagues in the Service you are discredited, and certainly so in the eyes of your colleagues outside in civil life. The bare statement that you will be on absolutely the same basis as all other officers would attract favorable notice. For instance, a midshipman going to the Academy started in, we will say, as I did, in 1882. I had been in medicine as a student two or three years at that time and paying for my education. He gets the benefit in calculating his longevity for retirement from the day he enters the Naval Academy. I can not begin to calculate mine until I get my commission. The privilege of retirement comes to him thirty years from the date he entered the Naval Academy. I can not get that privilege until I have been thirty years a commissioned officer."

#### LESSONS OF THE BALKAN WAR.

(From Our Paris Correspondent.)

The crushing victories of Bulgaria and her allies have come as a surprise both to French experts, who had imparted to the Balkan states their methods of war, together with the benefit of their improved artillery matériel, and to the German military authorities, who were, as everybody knows, responsible for the organization, training and matériel of the Turkish army. The latter was deemed to have all chances of success on her side. She had the "bigger battalions," opposing on paper no less than 1,500,000 men to 700,000 confederates (Bulgaria, Servia, Greece and Montenegro), and this, in the opinion of Napoleon, is the most valuable asset in war: *Ce sont les gros bataillons qui gagnent les victoires!* It was known that the mobilization arrangements of the Turkish army and her strategic dispositions were the work of the experienced and respected Marshal von der Goltz, who had personally seen to the fortifications of Adrianople and Kirk-Kilissa, and only recently, in articles to Vienna journals, could not find enough praise for the war readiness of the Ottoman forces, "as invincible as the German army itself."

Many indeed are the weighty lessons which military students can derive from the Balkan tragedy, which confirms the demonstrations of the 1870 Franco-German conflict, of the South African and Manchurian contests, as to the eternal laws of war. As the Paris *France Militaire* notes, Bulgaria has won not merely because she prepared for war in a general sense, but from the fact that during the last twenty years she has kept on preparing that very war against Turkey with perseverance and directness, subordinating all other consideration to that end, the undoing of Turkey. In Prussia, preparing silently and relentlessly to avenge Jena from 1815 to 1870; in Japan, directing from 1898 to 1904 the whole of her activity and resources toward the ousting of Russia from Port Arthur, we find instances of that same will and stability of purpose that make for success in war, as in any other human enterprise. It is significant that General Savol, the Bulgarian Moltke, has remained for twenty-four years in charge of the military preparations of his country as Chief of the Staff and principal adviser of King Ferdinand; and, by the way, it is not a little disquieting for Frenchmen to note that French Ministers of War have changed some twenty times during the same period (since 1890).

On the other hand, it is no secret that during the last few years Turkey has been, owing to political upheavals, in a state of social turmoil highly unfavorable to military efficiency. While an enormous matériel of war (equipment and armament) was being bought in Germany, the politicians of the "Union et Progrès" clique adopted a series of measures destructive of discipline:

(1) By entrusting high commands to their political friends, irrespective of qualifications and merit; (2) by ejecting from the army old type officers, suspected of favoring the old régime; (3) and by incorporating in Ottoman regiments unwilling soldiers of the various Christian creeds, that added to the number but not to the value of their army. Hence a regrettable want of authority and competence on the part of commanders, the drawbacks of which still increased by an utter lack of cohesion and mutual reliance among the rank and file as well as among subaltern officers, who were besides ridiculously inadequate in number. These defects explain the slow and confused mobilization of the Ottoman forces, the scandalous inefficiency of their commissariat department, together with the inability of Constantinople to prepare for events and to derive anything like an adequate utilization from its superior resources in men and matériel.

As in 1870, when French commanders could not find the divisions and regiments they were to lead into action, the utter confusion never ceased to prevail in the Turkish lines, where officers were to be seen without troops and regiments without chiefs—a state of things which explains the disastrous panics that took place at times, and especially the shameful rout of Kirk-Kilissa, where some \$10,000,000 worth of war matériel was abandoned to the pursuing Bulgarians of General Ratko-Dimitreff. In this respect the Turks may be said to have excelled all records.

#### INFLUENCE OF BOLD INITIATIVE.

Outside of the value of superior command and general organization and discipline, the importance must not be ignored of the influence which moral factors have had over the issue of the Balkan conflict. What impelled Bulgarians and Servians forward, through the deadly

fire of modern weapons, was not so much the right sort of training as the deep, innate and carefully fostered hatred of the Turkish infidel. Every man felt he had a personal wrong to avenge, and was thirsting for the blood of the cruel Mahomedan. Victory went to the side that put in the balance the greatest amount of genuine hatred and warlike spirit, thus confirming Napoleon's saying: "A la guerre les trois quarts sont des affaires morales; la balance des forces réelles n'est que pour un autre quart"—though the great military teacher here referred to the enthusiasm for glory, that inflamed the imagination of his soldiers, rather than to racial and religious hatred.

In what concerns the conduct of the hostilities military experts are at one in calling attention to the supreme importance of bold initiative and offensive spirit, as well as to the respective value of the gun and bayonet, and also to the prominent rôle of fortifications.

No one can help noting the similitude between the Franco-German and Russo-Japanese conflicts and the present one. In every case the victor is seen to have attacked first, and, having secured the initial advantage, he kept the upper hand all through, a conclusive proof that "les premiers coups comptent double." Like the French in 1870, the Turks were surprised in the midst of their mobilization, destroyed piecemeal and made unable to put into practice the excellent war plans which their German friends had elaborated for them. Like the French again, they have either been incapable or unwilling to depart from a passive attitude, forgetful of the fact that a vigorous and skilful offensive is always the best defense.

The Bulgarians and their allies, on the contrary, have conformed with the true precepts of the art of war in making the utmost of the time and resources at their disposal to keep on striking hard and quick. And the most amazing is that the Turks are the pupils of the German victors of 1870-71 and that their opponents have trained according to French methods! General Ratko-Dimitreff, the Bulgarian Skobelev, who conquered at Kirk-Kilissa and Lule-Bergas, emphatically declared: "All what we are, all what we know in the game of war, we owe to France, and especially to the doctrines of Generals Bonnal and Langlois." This means, of course, that French military authorities have taken at heart the lesson of the last war. Defeat has been for them an efficient teacher, as shown, together with the superiority of the actual French matériel conclusively demonstrated in the Balkans, the invariable success that has attended the numerous colonial expeditions of the Republic in Tonkin, Madagascar, Sudan and Morocco.

The masterly operations of General Lyantey and Colonel Mangin, which resulted in the capture of Marrakech City, are to be recommended to the attention of military students. They speak of clear and cool thinking and dashing execution of orders, of great deeds done with small means, and compare very favorably, to express things mildly, with the similar enterprise of Italy in Tripoli, that cannot be said to have wiped out the memory of Adna (where a numerous Italian army was crushed by blacks). Extreme mobility and "offensive à outrance" are the very essence of actual French military tenets, and inspire all our commanders, as was seen during the last army maneuvers in the west of France—a fact that did not escape the attention of the distinguished representatives of the U.S. Army who happened to be there. And those very methods have triumphed in the Balkans.

The prominent rôle of artillery has been acknowledged by all observers, French as well as Germans. In many instances victory has been determined by the superior range, accuracy and rate of fire which the French guns (Creusot 75 mms.) of the Bulgarians and Servians achieved over the Krupp ordnance of the Turks. It will be remembered that the defeat of France in 1870 was partly due to the inferiority of French artillery. At Metz, as at Sedan, our guns could make no effective reply to the much better and more numerous weapons of the Germans. To-day the positions are thus reversed, a fact no longer contested in Germany, though it may be surmised that the guns supplied to the Turks, besides being poorly handled, are not in design quite up to the standard of the Kaiser's army. But a thing that has come as a surprise is the tremendous amount of casualties among the Turks, ascribed to artillery fire. It is stated to be no less than seventy per cent. by English correspondents and doctors at the front, a result in contradiction with the data of the 1870 and 1904-5 wars, but which, however, lacks confirmation, though it is, of course, accepted as the expression of truth by artillery enthusiasts, who consider nothing is impossible to guns firing shrapnel projectiles at a rate of twenty-four per minute and with wonderful accuracy. (To this the Deport gun recently tried in the United States testifies.)

#### IMPORTANCE OF THE BAYONET, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY.

Another surprise, even greater, has been the importance retained by that antiquated weapon, the bayonet. The Bulgarians especially made ready use of it, which speaks highly of their bravery and training. It was the terrible cry, "Na Noche" (To the knife) that set the bewildered Turks on the run at Kirk-Kilissa and Chorlu. The bayonet has proved the weapon par excellence of night attacks, when the danger of shooting friends is obvious, thus justifying the opinion of Suvarof: "The bullet is mad; the bayonet alone is wise!" A further reason for the frequent employment of cold steel has been the shortage of ammunition, due to the very high rate of fire of modern rifles, which led surprisingly often to hand to hand fights, in which the Turks are described as having had no chance because of their want of training.

When definite statistics can be made it will no doubt be found that "l'arme blanche," as the French call it, has been responsible for an abnormal share of the casualties suffered by the Turks. It is a curious fact that, despite the ever-increasing efficiency of firearms, the influence of the bayonet is rising rather than otherwise. Thus the wounds due to cold steel, which were 5.4 per cent. of the total casualties in the 1866 Prusso-Austrian war, and only one per cent. on the German side at St. Privat (1870), were as high as seven per cent. among Japanese during the Manchurian conflict. At Port Arthur no less than ten per cent. of the soldiers of Nogi were wounded by bayonets. No doubt the proportion is likely to be just as great in any conflict—like the present one—issuing out of racial animosity, a consideration which justifies the importance given to bayonet practice in the French and German armies. The prevailing opinion among experienced French officers is that fire, however efficacious, is powerless alone to determine victory, the last word resting with an infantry practiced in the art of handling cold steel and eager to try it against the enemy. The lack of attainments of this class explains the ultimate defeat of the Boers and also the slow progress of the Italians in Tripoli.

The early impressions made by the easy capture of Kirk-Kilissa and of the poor resistance the Turks made on strong positions during their flight toward Constantinople had proved rather detrimental to the prestige of

fortifications, and consequently to the value of the extensive system of defenses that cover our eastern frontier against invasion. Since, however, circumstantial information have come to hand concerning the incredible unpreparedness of the Turks, and also, on the other hand, the honorable stand made by Adrianople, Scutari and the forts of the Chatalja hills, military opinion is at one to acknowledge the undiminished defensive value of fortifications. Especially the very heavy losses the Bulgarians have sustained before Adrianople and their decision to abstain from storming tactics that would cost them at least 30,000 men are held to confirm the data of 1870, when the Germans, after suffering heavily in the attack of the field entrenchments of Gravelotte, did not carry by storm a single one of our then badly armed and equipped fortresses; little Belfort, for instance, flying the tricolor at the conclusion of hostilities, though it received no less than 410,000 German shells during a 103-day siege.

In fact, no change is to be noted in respect to fortifications. Troops covered by entrenchments have little to fear from the best directed artillery fire (at least as far as field artillery with long trajectory is concerned), and their losses are generally amazingly small. Observations of that sort were made during the Russo-Japanese war, when 500 pounds of shells are estimated to have been fired for each Japanese hit. It will also be remembered that at Paardeberg the 4,000 men of Cronje sustained only a little over 100 casualties after being exposed during nine days, but behind cover, to the unceasing fire of fifty-six British guns! That such an immunity still endures was shown at Chatalja, where the Turks, well entrenched, suffered very little from the fire of Bulgarian field guns.

All these considerations confirm French officers in the opinion that our numerous "camps retranchés" would play a decisive rôle in the case of a Franco-German conflict. Useless to say, no comparison can be made between the means of action and resources of Turkish defenses and those of strongholds like Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort, which, besides covering a very extensive area and consequently capable of immobilizing an important force of the enemy for their blockade, are thoroughly up to date in armament and defense, provided with ample ammunition and stores, and also garrisoned at all times by efficient troops in adequate numbers, which constant practice has familiarized with the very work they would have to perform in war.

Other lessons of the war that have elicited comment in Paris military circles concern the importance of efficient cavalry. It is for the want of it that the Bulgarians failed to profit by their victories, as they ought to have done. If the routed Turks could have been effectively pursued it is safe to say the Turkish resistance would now be at an end. The capital value of well organized commissariat and sanitation departments was, of course, demonstrated by the fearful losses of the Turks through sickness and want.

Paris.

JEAN B. GAUTREAU.

#### THE SPIRIT OF WEST POINT.

The Panama Canal when it is completed will stand as a monument not only to the engineering ability and energy it represents, but to the high sense of duty which has inspired its builders. The character of these men and the spirit that animates them is shown in the address delivered by Colonel Goethals at West Point last June and preserved in the archives of the Academy. It should be inscribed upon the walls of the Academy in letters of gold as a lesson and inspiration to the cadets for all time to come. A copy of the address has been furnished to the New York Times, which publishes as follows:

"The man who is disloyal to his profession, to his superior, or to his country is disloyal to himself and to all that is best in him. He is his own worst enemy, for he undermines his own character, and thus deprives his efforts of that incentive which is the most powerful of all factors.

"We have a right to our own views and opinions, and in most cases which arise we have opportunity to express them. When the decision is against us, instead of shirking, giving lukewarm support, or attempting to show that our opinions are the correct ones, loyalty demands that we give the best that is in us toward the accomplishment of the end desired by those in authority. If your training here has not fixed this truth firmly and ineradicably in your minds, it has failed lamentably in its purpose.

"You could not have succeeded here had you at any time during your course put off till to-morrow those tasks which were prescribed for to-day; the same rule must continue to be your standard if you hope to succeed in measuring up to the future duties that will devolve upon you.

"In the final test of actual experience it is upon the man himself that success depends. No system of training will carry an unfaithful man to success.

"The world of to-day is above all else a practical world, and it demands results. What it is looking for is men who can and will do things.

"It is reported of Lord Kitchener that when during the South African campaign a subordinate officer reported to him a failure to obey orders, and gave reasons, Kitchener said to him:

"Your reasons for not doing it are the best I ever heard. Now go and do it."

"That is what the world demands to-day—not men who are fearful of an undertaking, who advance reasons for not doing it, or express doubts about its accomplishment, but men who have the courage of their convictions and will find ways to carry it through successfully.

"To successfully accomplish any task it is necessary not only that you should give to it the best that is in you, but that you should obtain for it the best there is in those who are under your guidance. To do that you must have confidence in the undertaking and confidence in your ability to accomplish it in order to inspire that same feeling in them.

"We are expected to perform fully and to the best of our ability whatever duty is assigned to us, and our aim and purpose should be its successful accomplishment without any other considerations. This, however, is not always the case, for you will find some who are so impressed with what they call their reputations, or who are so desirous of advancing their individual interests, that the singleness of purpose no longer controls. The dread of detracting from the one or injuring the other impairs their usefulness and efficiency.

"We are inclined to expect praise or reward for doing nothing more than our duty, when as a matter of fact we are entitled to neither, since we have done only that which is required of us.

"The plaudits of our fellows may be flattering to our

vanity, but they are not lasting; by the next turn of the wheel they may be changed into abuse and condemnation.

"It all amounts to this: Whatever your hands find to do, that do with all the might that is in you. That is the lesson of all experience. Face every task with a determination to conquer its difficulties and never to let them conquer you. No task is too small to be done well. For the man who is worthy, who is fit to perform the deeds of the world, even the greatest, sooner or later the opportunity to do them will come."

#### WALLOW OF WASHINGTON CARABAOS.

In a striking and forceful manner the Philippine question was presented at the annual wallow of the Washington Corral of the Military Order of the Carabao at the New Willard Hotel Dec. 14. It could not have been more timely, as there is now pending before Congress a bill dealing with the independence of the islands, and it promises to be one of the most important measures before Congress during the present session.

In the midst of the festivities the lights were turned off and a moving picture was turned on the screen. There was seen on the screen a small speck, which became larger and larger until a flying machine was recognized. This finally made a landing and a Filipino alighted and came toward the front of the stage. At this point the lights were flashed on and a real Filipino stood before the audience on the stage. He announced that "I am Juan Pasig, messenger extraordinary."

"Well, what do you want?" inquired Col. H. O. S. Heistand, who was acting as bombinero.

With great flourish Juan announced: "I have brought most important tidings for the Carabaos. Recently there occurred in the Philippines an event that will forever echo and re-echo up and down the corridors of time. The Filipino people have declared their independence, and I hold in my hand documentary evidence of the fact—I hold in my hand our Declaration of Independence, which I will ask your bombinero to read to you."

This "declaration" was a protest against the many reforms effected by the United States in the islands, and especially against the taking away of the opportunities of plundering and piracy so long enjoyed under the old régime, which seemed the head and front of the American offending. This fictitious document in a few phrases summarized the benefits American control had brought to the Filipino people from the stamping out of outlawry to the stamping out of disease. Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., read the "declaration" with splendid rhetorical effect and was frequently interrupted with applause. The reading was followed with a very effective address by Henry D. Estabrook, who said that McKinley's ultimate purpose with reference to the Philippines was no more settled than was Lincoln's purpose toward the South in the vortex of the Civil War. Each of these great men made sure of his motives and did the duty uppermost, leaving to God the issue and the event. The bill giving to the Filipinos independence at a certain specified time should fail of passage, said the speaker, for no Congress has the right to bind its successor in such a matter, and besides, Mr. Estabrook said, when the Filipinos become fit for self-government they will know that their best interests lie in closer integration with the United States, not in separation.

At the conclusion of the reading of the declaration Juan solemnly said: "Now, señores carabaos, that you have heard our Declaration of Independence, I will say that the Philippine Assembly has delegated me to ask the Grand Paramount Carabao to use his influence with the Government of the United States to establish a division post on Corregidor Island and double the number of battleships in Philippine waters. Having performed my mission, I will now return to Manila. Adios, señores carabaos. Adios, señores carabaos."

The lights were turned out again and the picture was thrown on the screen in which the Filipino mounted the aeroplane and disappeared in the distance.

Colonel Heistand was frequently interrupted while he was reading the declaration of independence, and as the Filipino disappeared in the moving picture the audience broke out in prolonged applause.

The banquet hall of the New Willard never was more artistically and beautifully decorated than when the Carabaos and their guests marched into it while the Philippine band in a banca on the stage played "Aguinaldo's March." Palms were in profusion, and all around the walls the Stars and Stripes were displayed in such a way as to literally form a canopy of Old Glory. One of the features of the decorations was a life-sized Carabao, the patron saint of the order, beautifully mounted and amid a jungle of greenery. The big animal appeared as if it was leaning and ready to charge upon the banqueters and rend them with its long horns. Before the guests were seated Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, Paramount Carabao, proposed a toast to the President, after which he started the festivities by appointing Colonel Heistand bombinero.

Of course the "song birds" were there in "command" of Capt. Reynolds J. Burt. The chief theme of the music was the Manchu. His "sad" fate was depicted in a number of songs and pictures. One of the pictures was his coat-of-arms and a dirge was chanted while his prototype marched through the hall with sad and sorrowful steps. Major Charles McK. Saltzman made one of the hits of the evening by telling his tales of the Manchu in a song, with this chorus:

I've got to go (You've got to go),  
I've got to go (Why don't you go?)  
I've got to go back to the brush.  
I didn't know (What do you know?)  
I didn't know (You ought to know).  
They'd send me off with such a rush.  
Can't rebel (Jump on the boat).  
Ain't it hell (They got your goat).  
Why I thought 't would be years before I went to my regiment.  
I've got to drill (You need to drill).  
I've got to drill (Why don't you drill?)  
I've got to hike (Oh misery!).  
I've got to miss (You bet you'll miss),  
Such fun as this (Such fun as this);  
I hear the bamboo callin' me  
And if they order me back to old Manila,  
When you hear I'm there (Yes)  
Say a prayer (Sure)  
For a busted Manchu man.

Governor-elect William Sulzer, of New York, was greeted with more enthusiasm than any other speaker when he arose to address the Carabaos. He declared that one of his chief regrets at leaving Congress was that he would no longer be in position to support Army and Navy measures. In emphatic terms Governor-elect Sulzer declared for three battleships by the present session of Congress and expressed his belief that Congress should be more liberal with the Army. "When the people of this country get the proper perspective of what

the Army and Navy have done in the Philippines, they will realize that it is one of the most brilliant pages of the country's history," said the Governor-elect in paying a tribute to the Carabaos. "I have always deemed it an honor to attend the annual wallow of the Washington Corral, and it has been invariably an enjoyable affair to me."

#### THOSE ATTENDING THE WALLOW.

The following gentlemen were present: Hombres—Major Generals Ainsworth and Wood; Brig. Gens. Henry G. Sharpe, George H. Torney; Col. John L. Clem; Lieut. Cols. Chauncey B. Baker, Frederick S. Foltz, William V. Judson, Engineer Commissioner, D.C.; Jefferson R. Kean, Wilds P. Richardson, Stephen L.H. Slocum, John T. Thompson; Majors Robert G. Paxton, James E. Runcie, John O. Skinner, Pierre C. Stevens; Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, Charles J. Ferris, Frederick B. Hennessy, H. C. Smith, Warren W. Whiteside; Lieuts. Henry H. Arnold, Roy C. Kirtland, George S. Patton, jr., Albert S. J. Tucker.

Rear Admirals Philip Andrews, Chief Bureau of Navigation, U.S.N., Charles J. Badger, Aid for Inspections, U.S.N.; Paymr. Gen. Thomas J. Cowie; Capt. Herbert O. Dunn; Comdr. Arthur L. Willard; Lieut. Comdr. John W. Timmons; Surgs. Clarence F. Ely, Archibald M. Fauntleroy; Lieuts. Douglas L. Howard, Andrew C. Pickens; Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Elisha Theall, U.S.M.C.; Major Azel Ames, N.G.N.Y.; Col. Lewis E. Beitler, N.G.Pa.; Major C. Fred Cook, D.C. Militia; Capt. D. W. C. Falls, Adj., 7th Regt., N.G.N.Y.

Carabaos—Major Gens. Charles F. Humphrey, William W. Waterspoon; Brig. Gens. James Allen, Enoch H. Crowder, William Crozier, Robert K. Evans, Edward S. Godfrey, Edward A. Godwin, James B. Hickey, Charles Morton, Albert L. Myer, William P. Rodgers; Col. Henry P. Birmingham, David L. Brainard, Stephen M. Foote, Joseph Garrard, Henry O. S. Heistand, James T. Kerr, L. Mervin Maus, Charles Richards; Lieut. Cols. Benjamin W. Atkinson, George F. Downey, James D. Glennon, Walter D. McCaw, Francis A. Winter; Majors John H. Allen, Charles L. Beckurts, Sydney A. Cloman; Frederick R. Day, Matthew A. De Laney, Lawson M. Fuller, John W. Heavey, Joseph M. Heller, William E. Horton, George T. Langhorne, Charles H. Martin, Henry M. Morrow, James E. Normoyle, Benjamin A. Poore, Thomas L. Rhoads, Edgar Russell, Charles McK. Saltzman, George H. Shelton, Walter D. Webb, Frank D. Webster; Capt. Joseph A. Baer, George C. Barnhardt, Reynolds J. Burt, Julian M. Cabell, William B. Cochran, Caspar H. Conrad, jr., S. Field Dallam, Warren Dean, Halstead Dorey, LeRoy Eltinge, Alfred Hasbrouck, Frank T. Hines, Harrison S. Kerrick, George W. Kirkpatrick, Julian R. Lindsay, George H. McMaster, James A. Moss, Willard D. Newbill, William H. Raymond, S. J. Bayard Schindel, Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., William A. Wickline; Lieuts. Hornsby Evans, Gordon Johnston.

Rear Admirals Thomas B. Howard, Thomas C. McLean, Nathan C. Twining; Capt. W. Irving Chambers, John H. Gibbons, William F. Halsey, Thomas S. Rodgers; Comdrs. George F. Cooper, Walter S. Crosley, Josiah S. McKean, Albert L. Norton; Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, David W. Todd; Paymrs. David M. Addison, John D. Robnett, Franklin P. Sackett; Commodores James C. Gillmore, James T. Smith; Surgs. Raymond Spear, L. W. Spratling; Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes; Col. Otway C. Berryman, James E. Mahoney, George Richards, U.S.M.C.; Majors Theodore H. Low, John T. Myers; Capt. Philip S. Brown, U.S.M.C.; Col. Robert W. Leonard, Mount Kisco, N.Y.; Capt. John McClintock, New York city; Col. Wilder S. Metcalf, Lawrence, Kas.; Capt. Burton J. Mitchell, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Capt. Frederick H. Moshart, Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Charles McG. Sweitzer, Washington, D.C.; Major William A. Wadsworth, Genesee, N.Y.; Capt. Rhinelander Waldo, Police Commissioner, New York.

The President, on account of illness, was not able to be present.

Committee on Dinner—Major Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A., retired, chairman; Major Gen. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., Col. David L. Brainard, U.S.A., Paymr. David M. Addison, U.S.N., Major Thomas R. Treadwell, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., Major James E. Normoyle, U.S.A., Capt. Julien R. Lindsey, U.S.A., Capt. James A. Moss, U.S.A., Capt. Reynolds J. Burt, U.S.A., Capt. Warren Dean, U.S.A., Capt. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., Dr. Joseph M. Heller.

The officers of the Washington Corral, Military Order of the Carabao, for the year beginning July 1, 1912, are as follows:

Paramount Carabao (president), Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A.; Patriarch of the Herd (first vice-president), Major Gen. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C.; Bell Carabao (second vice-president), Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, U.S.N.; Lead and Wheel Carabao (secretary and treasurer), Dr. Joseph M. Heller; Main Guy, Col. George P. Scriven, U.S.A.; Winder of the Horn, Major John T. Myers, U.S.M.C.; Gamboling Carabao, Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N.; Veterinario, Capt. Julian M. Cabell, U.S.A., retired; Main Guard, Paymr. David M. Addison, U.S.N.; committee on membership, Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., Comdr. David W. Todd, U.S.N.; representatives to Main Corral, Capt. Reynolds J. Burt, U.S.A., Dr. Joseph M. Heller.

Menu—Oysters; celery, radishes, olives, salted nuts; clear green turtle à la Gugu; Potomac bass, Laguna, cucumbers; couronne of sweetbreads, Supreme; filet of beef, Luzon, fresh mushrooms, potatoes rissole; Sorbet Mindano; roast squab; Waldorf salad; ices Mindoro, fancy cakes; coffee; Martini cocktails, Moët and Chandon Imperial Crown Brut Cuvee AA, rye and Scotch whiskies, Apollinaris, Y. Pendas and Alvarez Webster cigars, cigarettes.

#### THE BULGARIAN CAVALRY.

Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, of the Cavalry Section of the General Staff, is quoted by the New York Times as saying:

"From the information received, not as definite as it should be, we have learned that the Bulgarian cavalry has in large measure accomplished its share of the indispensable duties of warfare by its clever screening, its reconnaissances far to the front of the main army, and, above all, by seizing and holding strategic positions that had important bearings on the campaign.

"On one occasion in the recent campaign the Bulgarian cavalry got behind the Turkish lines and seized an important place, Cereskeoz, and held it effectively, thus making a splendid demonstration of the value of cavalry in securing strategic positions. War experience in this

respect has but confirmed what peace maneuvers have indicated for many years—notably so our own maneuvers in Connecticut last summer.

"Aeroplanes are now a valuable asset in reconnaissance, and should, when a greater degree of perfection is reached, be a most valuable aid in supplementing cavalry in one of its highly important roles. I am not surprised that Frederick Palmer, who is an unusually capable war observer, reports that 'Bulgarian troopers were kept busy guarding communications, acting as a screen, and enveloping the enemy's infantry.'"

#### AVIATION NOTES.

From a classification of a limited number of accidents in aviation Lieutenant Colonel Renard, a French writer on aeronautics, comes to the conclusion that seventy per cent. of the accidents to aviators are preventable. He arrives at his deductions thus: Forty-four per cent. of the accidents were attributable to pilots, thirty-two per cent. to the machines, twelve per cent. to caprices of the atmosphere and twelve per cent. to doubtful or complex causes. Among the forty-four per cent. of accidents due to the pilots themselves, twenty-five per cent. relate to defects in natural skill and nineteen per cent. to insufficient instruction. Thirteen per cent. of the accidents were ascribable to faults committed by the builders of the machines and nineteen per cent. to defects that could not perhaps have been foreseen. Tests for licenses should reduce the errors of pilots, and finally Colonel Renard arrives at the seventy per cent. figure of preventable accidents. It will be noted, however, that in the matter of licenses the freedom to navigate the air as the ground or the water is navigated is greatly restricted, and in this respect the stability of flying machines cannot be thoroughly judged. To make the aeroplane safe for only a very limited number of experts who can pass a rigid examination is not to establish safety within the common meaning of the term. Stability that is real stability means a machine that will be open to the reasonable use of the general run of people.

La Vie Maritime, Paris, Oct. 25, 1912, says in considering a number of naval subjects: "Is it necessary at this point to speak of hydro-aeroplanes? The navy does not yet possess the true type. It is, however, believed to be upon the point in the near future. But with the hydro-aeroplane it is necessary to have a machine that is able to fly the same in a wind a little strong and to return with it; also, in a heavy sea, to repose upon the surface at the side of the ship from which it has left and to float until it is ready to be taken aboard again. The floaters of these apparatus do not yet give satisfaction. These have been changed for others which appear to satisfy the conditions. In these, with reinforced wings, have been placed motors of 150 horsepower. In brief, the navy has the hope of having a hydro-aeroplane capable of sustaining a formidable test—exceptional and brilliant. It will have a radius of 500 miles, which will permit it to traverse the Mediterranean and to resupply itself in Algeria or Tunis and to return to its point of departure."

A new Curtiss flying boat was received at the Washington Navy Yard for the Navy Aviation Corps on Dec. 7. After a thorough test it will be flown to Annapolis and later taken to the winter camp. The boat has a wing spread of nearly forty feet, an engine of seventy-five horsepower and can be driven through the water faster than fifty miles an hour. Preliminary tests were conducted at Hammondsport, N.Y., by Lieut. T. G. Ellyson, U.S.N. On Dec. 20 the collier Sterling, now at Hampton Roads, will leave Annapolis, Md., with the aeroplane, hangars and equipment of the Navy Aviation Corps for the winter quarters at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

The world's altitude record for aeroplanes was beaten on Dec. 11 by Roland G. Garros, the French aviator, who ascended 5,801 meters (approximately 19,032 feet). The flight lasted 1 hour 11 minutes 6 seconds, and was carried out in clear weather. The best previous accepted record was that of 17,881 feet, made by Georges Legagneux on Sept. 17 in France. Not so many months ago "experts" were asserting that ten thousand feet was the limit of an aeroplane's altitude possibilities, as the rarefied air would bring the motor to a stop.

European papers print an account of the mortal wounding of the war aviator, Dr. Jules Constantin, of Paris, who was engaged by the Bulgarians to drop bombs on the Turkish army. In his final flight he left Surma, a small village before the Tchatalja lines, in an aeroplane and rapidly disappeared from view. When the machine descended his comrades found him lying dead on the ground with a wound in his chest. The wings of the biplane were pierced with shot. The barograph showed that he had sailed at a height of 1,220 meters (4,000 feet) over the Turkish forts, where he photographed the terrain. There he had evidently been shot, but he had strength to guide his machine toward the Bulgarian camp.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Written principally for the junior officers of the arm is "Our Cavalry," by Major Gen. M. F. Rington, C.V.O., C.B., of the British army, and published by Macmillan and Company, New York and London. In his introductory the author expresses the belief that Alexander and later Rome and Carthage at their zenith as military nations had proportionately as highly trained cavalry as is possessed by any nation of to-day. "In all ages the best mounted nations have carried all before them. Other things being equal, this is true to-day. History shows the advocacy of ballistics from the horse at a charging enemy to have been periodic during the last 2,000 years in peace time and also that failure has invariably followed its adoption in war." One is not impressed by the injunction laid upon those who cannot understand the predilection "of the most advanced and thoughtful cavalry soldiers for l'arme blanche" to ponder the success of the Zulu dynasty, the founder of which would not allow his men to throw their assegais, but to use them for stabbing only, realizing the value of shock tactics. It is not unlikely that the twentieth century student of cavalry in the face of the magazine rifle and the rapid-fire field piece will want something more convincing as an object lesson than the example of spear-throwing savages.

In "Auction Bridge in Ten Lessons" (Scribner's, New York) Grace G. Montgomery places in convenient form with illustrative hands the method of playing since the adoption of the new count. The especial object of this little book is to furnish knowledge that will keep a player from overbidding his hand, a fault which entails greater losses than any other. The new count and the changes that have been made in the original bridge by the introduction of the auction feature have made it

practically a bettors' game like poker, in which playing for fun is almost out of the question. Perhaps in time someone will get the game back to something like the old limits with an adaptation of the euchre penalty for failing to make the odd on a declaration, so that those who like to play bridge for the fun of the thing and not to make money can do so, and enjoy the improvement that comes from taking from the dealer the tremendous advantage he has in the first form of the game. In the back of the book the author gives the rules adopted by the New York Whist Club. The auction feature has now made bridge as much a science of inference as of playing the cards, the repeated bids enabling a player to locate the high cards in the different hands. In the new count clubs count six, diamonds seven, hearts eight and no trump ten. One can now make game with any suit except spades.

#### HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG INDIANS.

The New York Herald of Dec. 12 publishes a two-column article and an editorial based upon the work of Major Paul C. Hutton, Med. Corps, among the Alaska Indians. In 1908 Major Hutton examined all the natives of the various villages near Fort Seward, Alaska, and found forty-seven per cent. suffering from tuberculosis in an advanced or incipient stage. A report of this work was made to the War Department, from whence it was referred to the Interior Department. This report incorporated all data referable to the pitiable plight of these Indians and contained recommendations looking to the relief of a race which, through ignorance and lack of opportunity to learn, was fast becoming exterminated. Deaths were more frequent than births, and with nearly half the population suffering from tuberculosis and seven per cent. suffering from trachoma the end seemed to be in sight! In 1910 Surgeon Foster, P.H.S., was sent to Alaska to make further investigations. The result of his observations leaves no room for doubt. Major Hutton's figures were forty-seven per cent. and Foster's forty-eight per cent. Yet no active steps have been taken to relieve the suffering and prevent the extermination of this industrious and tractable people, who, unlike their brethren of the plains, are easy to teach and glad to learn.

Because the Indians have a death rate estimated at thirty-five per 1,000, more than double the death rate among whites, Superintendent M. Friedman, of the Government Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., declares that the Government has hardly scraped the surface of the Indian health problem and that there are too few physicians in the Indian Service. This is a national problem, says Mr. Friedman, as it not only affects the lives of 300,000 Indians, but of millions of white men who live on and around the reservations. The American Indian is facing a critical period in his fight against disease, made harder by his changed economical condition. The Indians in the early days knew nothing of tuberculosis, and their death rate due to chronic disease was far less than it is to-day. Formerly they lived more of an outdoor existence and had no difficulty in obtaining by hunting a steady supply of wholesome food. They did not live in one place for a long enough period to create an unsanitary condition. This is impossible to-day. They have a definite habitation in a fixed locality, without modern sanitation or sufficient ventilation. They are dependent for their food supply on steady toil, and too often they do not have wholesome food at regular periods and in sufficient quantities. Not knowing the nature of tuberculosis and the danger of its spread, sick Indians and well Indians often live in the same room, where they sleep, eat and cook, with the result that there is a rapid spread of this disease. It is estimated that thirty per cent. of the total deaths among Indians is due to tuberculosis, whereas only eleven per cent. among whites is due to this disease. Until Congress grants larger appropriations, to be used for the specific purpose of giving more physicians and nurses to the reservations, it will be difficult to make any lasting improvement. While these conditions will, in a large measure, improve as the Indians become educated, self-supporting and acquire more civilization, there is a present problem to be met, not alone in guarding the health of healthy Indians, but more particularly in taking care of the sick and preventing the spread of disease.

#### NAVY MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Dr. J. C. Da Costa, of Philadelphia, professor of surgery at the Jefferson Medical College, was the first to receive permission to take the examination for the Navy Medical Reserve Corps. A considerable number of physicians and surgeons of international fame have filed requests for permission to take the examination, which is a guarantee that some of the most distinguished medical authorities will be commissioned in the new corps. In its circular of information sent out last week the Navy Department states that a candidate for the corps must be between twenty-two and forty-five years of age and a citizen of the United States. He must be a graduate of a reputable medical school, and must have qualified to practice medicine in the state or territory in which he resides.

Application for appointment should be made to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., via the Surgeon General, U.S.N. It should be accompanied by letters from two or more persons of good repute, testifying to good habits and moral character, etc. If the candidate receive a permit he will notify the president of the Examining Board requesting that a date be fixed for his examination. When a candidate presents himself for examination he must bring testimonials as to character and professional fitness, diploma and a certificate that he is a citizen.

The physical examination is thorough, the requirements in general similar to those for the Regular Service. If the candidate is found physically disqualified the examination is concluded; but if otherwise desirable the board may recommend minor departures from the standard and proceed with the professional examination, subject to final approval by the Department.

The professional examination will include consideration of data as to general and professional education, diploma, certificates of state boards, of membership in medical societies, letters and such other recommendations as the applicant may submit. For proficiency in the several usual subjects in a standard medical course the examination will be oral, but if unsatisfactory in any subject the applicant may be required to take a written examination in that subject. Due credit will be given

for knowledge and experience in specialized branches. A knowledge of the common school branches is required for the collateral examination, which may be omitted in the discretion of the board for applicants holding diplomas from reputable colleges or high schools. No allowances will be made for the expenses of persons appearing for examination.

Officers of the Medical Reserve Corps when on active duty receive the pay and allowances of lieutenant (junior grade), namely, \$2,000 plus 10 per cent. for five years' constructive service, making \$2,200 annually. At the end of each five years' active service an increase of 10 per cent. is given up to the maximum of 40 per cent. with a further increase of 10 per cent. when serving at sea or on a foreign station. On active duty on shore they are also furnished with quarters, three rooms, or commutation at the rate of \$36 per month, and fuel and light. When traveling under orders mileage is allowed, 8 cents per mile. Leave on full pay may be granted at the rate of one month per year. Absence from duty on account of sickness involves no loss of pay.

A limited number of officers of the Corps may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be permitted to attend the Naval Medical School, not considered as on active duty, but subject to the Navy Regulations. They will receive no pay and will have to bear their own expenses, but there will be no charge for tuition.

The uniform, service dress (blue and white) and undress (frock coat, sword, undress belt, and white gloves), will not be required except when assigned to active duty. Officers on the non-active list may provide themselves with uniforms and wear the same upon appropriate occasions.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

Revictualing tests have recently been carried out in France at Fismes, near Rheims, by order of the Minister of War. Twenty-one communes in the district were summoned to deliver all available wheat and oats at Fismes and nineteen complied, delivering altogether 40,000 kilograms of wheat and 30,000 kilograms of oats. The idea of the tests was suggested by M. Galli, president of the City Council of Paris.

Spain is planning a new battleship squadron for the near future, a Madrid despatch states. It will comprise three Dreadnoughts of 21,000 tons each, two torpedoedestroyers of the latest type and nine oceangoing torpedoedestroyers and three submarines. The vessels will be built in Spain. Commencement will be made immediately the battleship Alfonso XIII. is launched. The battleship España will be taken over by the navy in April.

For the transmission of wireless messages through earth rather than through air the Germans recently established an experimental station at Belgitz, consisting of six horizontal radial antennae from 120 to 300 meters long, each earthed at the outer end and connected to the receiving instrument in the center. Not only were the signals from the great stations, such as the Eiffel Tower, Norddeich and Poldhu, clearly audible, but British Admiralty messages from Whitehall could be read with ease. Since only one of the antennae—namely, that extending in the direction of the sending station—picks up messages from it, there is little liability to confusion. The military value of the invention lies in the fact that no mast is required, and that it is merely necessary to lay out a wire in the direction of the sending station in order to communicate with it.

Of Russia's conduct in Mongolia the London Army and Navy Gazette says: "According to the Chinese, Russia has worked up the whole difficulty, and the Khutukhuthu of Urga is a time-serving traitor under Russian influence. Nevertheless, Mongolia and Tibet are similar cases. Both have felt the cruelty of China and experienced the nebulous nature of Chinese claims to suzerainty or sovereignty. Great Britain and Russia have advised China not to interfere with the autonomy of Tibet and Mongolia. We all know how the Dalai Lama was treated. Mongolia was a vassal state to the Manchu emperors, whose ancestors came from its northern limits. The Manchu dynasty having been expelled from China, the Mongols no longer owe any fealty to the Central Flowery Land. China has for years infringed treaties with Russia, France, Great Britain, etc. The two latter are far off. Russia is a neighbor who acknowledges the new state that has thrown off the Chinese yoke and has made separate treaties and arrangements with Mongolia. China has to thank the bad faith of her rulers for the position she is in. Her own cruelty to her distant vassal states is the cause of their defection. Only recently a deputation of Mongol princes went voluntarily to St. Petersburg, and the princes of Eastern Mongolia have quite lately been at war with China."

In the French Chamber of Deputies an interesting discussion occurred in the consideration of the bill of the Government for an adequate number of officers for the Territorial Reserve. M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, took the role of a military expert, and proposed a scheme to abolish the distinction between the active army and the reserve. By it all men between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years would be brought together and subjected to six months' service, supplemented by regular periods of training. The officers would comprise one-third regulars and two-thirds drawn from civil life. This plan, Mr. Jaurès contended, would make the army an indissoluble part of the nation, instead of a separate organization, as at present. He pointed out that in the event of war Germany was now able to put 1,300,000 men in the field, as compared with 900,000 by France. His scheme, he said, would not oppose a superior force to the German army, but would compel Germany to substitute a democratic for the present oligarchic system. M. Jaurès eulogized arbitration treaties, saying that to offer arbitration before letting loose the dogs of war would confer incalculable moral benefit upon a nation. He commented on the sensation created by the statement made in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Bonnevins that there were 80,000 French citizens, who had either eluded military service or deserted, and pointed out that Germany had abandoned the publication of the number of Germans who shirked military service since 1903, in which year they had amounted to 130,000.

Reports of differences between the civil lords and the sea lords of the British Admiralty led to some sharp criticism in the House of Commons this week by Lord Charles Beresford of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Churchill confessed that he had requested the resignation of Vice Admiral Sir Francis C. Bridgeman-Bridgeman, who was succeeded by Prince Louis, of Battenberg. Mr. Churchill also admitted that he gave ill health as an explanation of Vice Admiral Bridgeman's withdrawal without having authority to do

so. He added, "I take the full responsibility for the statement," and stated that no differences of view as to policy had led to any disagreement. The subject of increasing the pay of the officers and men of the Navy was said to be the cause of disagreement, the sea lords having vigorously demanded more generous treatment for them. While Vice Admiral Bridgeman is not robust, the fact that he is fox hunting in Yorkshire satisfies his friends in the Navy that his health does not explain satisfactorily his withdrawal from the Admiralty.

The Belgian army has recently adopted the latest pattern of Maxim machine gun. It is a barrel recoiler, firing the same ammunition as the 3-inch Belgian Mauser rifle, namely, a 185-grain bullet with muzzle velocity of 2,420 feet, which gives excellent ballistics. The machine gun has a telescopic sight, and is mounted on a stout tripod, with a shield in two parts, each weighing twenty-four pounds. It is transported on two pack animals, the first carrying the machine gun with two boxes of ammunition, and the second the tripod and two spare barrels.

#### PENSIONS FOR MEDAL OF HONOR MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In his offer to pension ex-Presidents and their widows Mr. Carnegie was doubtless moved by the purest and most patriotic reasons. It was natural, however, that his proposal met with general disapproval. A nation cannot wish that its Chief Magistrate should be placed under obligation, present or prospective, in so important and material a way. Nevertheless, Mr. Carnegie deserves well of the country and is entitled to its lasting gratitude. He seized the opportunity and applied effectual remedy to a wrong of which the nation was fast growing ashamed. The bills just introduced in Congress give abundant proof of this. His offer was the medicine that awoke the public conscience.

There is a class of people Mr. Carnegie could pension not only with propriety, but with benefit to the nation. I mean the winners of medals of honor and their widows or children. Daring on the field of battle is often capable of producing great and beneficial national results. All men, especially poor men—and most of our soldiers are poor—can be more freely and more nobly valiant if conscious that their wives and children—and even themselves if disabled—shall not be left after the fight to poverty and want.

It is not believed that they or their families would scorn the assistance of Mr. Carnegie, nor is it believed that the nation would look upon such generosity with anything but unqualified approval.

It might be added that the cost of this generosity might be less than that offered to ex-Presidents and their widows.

OBSERVER.

#### SUGGESTION AS TO NAVAL UNIFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is so much discussion in regard to the recent changes in naval uniforms that the writer would like to suggest the following compromise: Give us back the shoulder marks for the white uniforms and overcoat, but authorize as an entirely optional uniform one of khaki or forestry green, in which the metal devices shall be worn on the shoulder. This uniform to be authorized with both breeches and trousers, and its use to be permitted under such conditions as the following: Torpedo and submarine service, aviation, field service (as medical officers with marines) and for going ashore in the Philippines during the rainy season. Allow the wearing of pumps with evening dress and mess jacket, and remove the restrictions on the type of white collar worn, at least with the mess jacket. At a dance in Manila it would be utterly impossible for the average man to have a high stand-up collar look at all decent for any length of time.

NAVY.

#### A DISSERTATION ON DISHCLOTHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Kitchen police and room orderly should belong to General Service Corps. There should surely be no occasion for anyone to be wiping the dishes in kitchen and dining room with discarded mattress covers and shirts. Let the company commander take some of his funds and buy a dozen new dish towels. Use six of the cloths to-day and then wash out same; now use the other six to-morrow; alternate between the two sets of cloths. If company funds are spent for pianos, novels, typewriters, etc., it is perfectly proper to spend them for dishcloths. The kitchen and dining room need permanent men, and things will always be in good condition. The Army needs permanent men for room orderlies. Frequently the barracks have oil lamps, and every Tom, Dick and Harry tinkering and trifling with the lamps soon has them all out of shape. One or two men can always keep and have the lamps in good shape. Too many men using the same razor or playing the same fiddle soon spoil both.

MISMO.

#### MORE BATTLESHIPS AND FEWER STATESMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Isn't it time that something was done about the increase of our Navy? Someone in Congress says it is a foolish waste of money for ships. Does it ever occur to you that every cent appropriated for new vessels goes right back into the people's pockets? Let every man write to his Congressman and plead for a great Navy. Some Congressmen are lawyers who never saw salt water; wake them up before it is too late. When I entered the Navy in 1901 I saw us rise to second place. Now we are third and going steadily downward. I'm not speaking of war; I'm sure I don't want it; I've lost all my family in war. But as long as the European countries go ahead we must do the same. My plea is, More battleships and fewer statesmen.

CARL S. BAKER, U.S.N.

#### NAVY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 16, 1912.

The semi-annual meeting of the Navy Athletic Association will be held at the Officers' Mess on the evening of Jan. 2, 1913, at 8:30 o'clock. By direction of the president of the Navy Athletic Association.

A. P. FAIRFIELD, Lieut., U.S.N.,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

## PROPOSED NATIONAL MATCH CHANGES.

More than ordinary interest is being taken in the annual meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, which takes place at the War Department on Jan. 9. Last year the board made some important proposed changes in General Order No. 40, War Dept., issued March 23, 1911, introducing surprise fire in the proposed regulations for the National Matches. There was considerable opposition to this and other changes in the rules for the National Matches, but it is thought that those interested in marksmanship, now that they understand the character of these changes, give their approval to them. One that encountered the strongest opposition was the stringent regulations pertaining to the eligibility of members of the teams. As there was no match last year the proposed new order was never published.

Among the principal changes proposed are the following: Kinds of fire—Surprise and skirmish; slow fire at 600 and 1,000 yards; surprise fire at 200 yards, the number of shots to be the same as under the previous conditions. Rapid fire is done away with. For slow fire the position is prone, with head toward the target at both ranges, and for surprise fire as follows:

Procedure—At 200 yards the competitors are assigned to targets in pairs as in slow fire. Before reporting at the firing point the competitor may adjust his gun sling in any manner authorized in this order, but the sling will not be passed around the arm or wrist previous to the upward movement of the target at which the competitor is to fire.

The competitors having arrived upon the firing line the officer in charge of the line will command, "With ball cartridges, load." Each competitor on the firing line will load with the full clip and turn his safety lock completely to the "safe," as prescribed in Par. 139, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911. He will then take the position of "Trail arms" as prescribed in the second half of Par. 91, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, the muzzle of rifle toward the target. The competitors having assumed the position of trail arms described above, will be assumed to be ready, and the officer in charge of the line will notify the officer in charge of the pit that all is ready on the firing line, after which he will give no further signal until firing ceases.

The targets will be run up, exposed in position for three seconds and will then be withdrawn. At the first upward movement of his target the competitor on the right at each firing point will unlock his piece, assume any position and fire one shot, the use of the sling from the first upward movement of the target being optional with the competitor.

The competitor will then load, lock his piece and resume the position of trail as above described, and at the next exposure of the target the competitor on the left will fire as prescribed for the competitor on the right. In this manner the competitors in each pair will alternate in firing until opportunity has been given for firing ten shots by each.

Each unfired cartridge will be counted a miss, unless the cartridge be defective, in which case for each defective cartridge the competitor will be permitted to fire one shot in accordance with the rules herein prescribed for the conduct of this class of fire. A miss will be recorded for every shot not fired by the competitor when he has been given proper opportunity to fire.

In the new conditions governing teams it is proposed that twelve shooting members of the teams firing in Class A in 1911 which won first, second, third and fourth places, respectively, shall not be eligible to compete again as shooting members of a contesting team until 1915. At least four shooting members of every team competing in the National Team Match for 1913 shall be men who have never heretofore participated as principals in a National Team Match.

In the National Individual Match the distances and order of fire are to be as follows: Skirmish run, 200 yards surprise fire, 600 yards slow fire, 1,000 yards slow fire. The 200 yards slow fire is eliminated.

The following positions only will be permitted in competitive firing: At 200 yards, slow fire, standing position, the body and arm being free from any artificial support; at 200 yards surprise fire the position will be as described above in the procedure for surprise fire; at 600 yards, sitting or kneeling; at all ranges beyond 600 yards, prone, with head toward the target. The belt, when properly worn around the waist and used as a rest for the point of the elbow, will not be considered an artificial support.

## ARMY ITEMS.

The transport Logan arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12, 1912, with eighteen officers, including Brigadier General Macomb; Lieutenant Colonel Arrasmith, 6th Inf.; Captains Kumpe, Signal Corps, Forsyth, Sturges, 5th Cav.; Lieutenants Williams, Vaughan, Coast Art., Andrews, 2d, Millikin, 5th Cav., Spencer, 1st, Rogers, 20th Inf.; 170 casuals, 32 sick, 37 general prisoners and two female Army nurses.

Until the vacancies on the General Staff can be filled Capt. F. W. Ralston, C.A.C., Douglas MacArthur, Corps of Engrs., and 1st Lieut. George F. Patton, jr., 15th Cav., have been assigned to temporary duty at the War Department. Lieutenant Patton occupies a station in the Chief of Staff's office, which is quite a distinction for an officer of his rank.

The sentence of the G.C.M. which imposed a reduction of fifty files in lineal rank in the case of Capt. William B. Cochran, 24th U.S. Inf., now in the Q.M. Corps, has been remitted by President Taft.

Capt. Robert O. Van Horn, 17th U.S. Inf., Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf., and William T. Merry, 9th Inf., have been detailed for duty on the General Staff. They will report at Washington not later than Jan. 3.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Officers' Association of the 2d Infantry, N.G.D.C., Friday evening, Dec. 13, 1912: "Resolved, That the thanks of the Officers' Association be extended to Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., commanding Fort Myer, Va., and to the officers and men of the 1st Squadron, 15th Cav., and of Battery E, 3d Field Art., for the excellent exhibition drill tendered the 2d Infantry, N.G.D.C., at Fort Myer, Va., on Friday evening, Dec. 6, 1912."

An Army graduate of the Virginia Military Institute notes that there are about 100 V.M.I. men holding commissions in the U.S. Army. In the past twelve years eighty-eight graduates and ex-cadets have been commissioned, or on an average of between seven and eight a year. There are more graduates of this school holding commissions than from all the other military schools in

the country combined, and the number of ex-cadets holding commissions in the Organized Militia throughout the country is also very large. In addition to those already commissioned the following recently stood the examinations for the Army: McMillin, '09; Falligant, '09; Hamner, '10; Nalle, '11; English, '11; Smith, E., '12; Howard, S., '12; Norissette, '12; Speer, '12; Templeton, '12. The Lynchburg (Va.) Progress of Dec. 6 publishes a roster of V.M.I. men who have received commissions in the Army.

Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, U.S.N., in accordance with his belief that the Service would gain by a consolidation of appropriations, has prepared forms showing how this consolidation could be effected. He would have all main or working appropriations under one general appropriation, or as near one general appropriation as possible, and placed under the Secretary's office for the purpose of allotments to the different bureaus from time to time as necessity requires. To the House Committee on Naval Affairs the P.M.G. explained the other day that he did not deem it advisable to make one lump-sum appropriation, but to make a few appropriations as possible. He did not seem to make his ideas thoroughly understood by the members of the committee, who believed that the estimates would always be a controlling factor in the matter of disbursements. In the event of the committee not deciding to consolidate, the Bureau Chief said he had a plan for taking away from "Provisions" the clerical appropriation and putting it under "Contingent," calling "Contingent" "Maintenance." Chairman Padgett took occasion during this hearing to express regret that the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy had made it appear as if the committee had limited the appropriation for the last year to \$20,000 for aviation, whereas he had taken the figure submitted by the Bureau of Steam Engineering. If the bureau had asked for more, it would have got more. The Paymaster General used that incident to illustrate the fact that under a lump-sum appropriation the bureau could have used what was left over from every other item for the purposes of aviation when the \$20,000 was found to be insufficient.

We do not hesitate to say that no speech since the Civil War dealing with the antagonisms of those times and the coming together again in harmonious loyalty of the warring sections has been more felicitously phrased and more generously discriminative than the brief welcoming address of President Taft to the convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy which was held in Washington last month. The principal feature of the convention was the laying of a cornerstone at Arlington for a monument to the Confederate dead. President Taft thus gracefully referred to the chief event of the gathering: "If the occasion which brings you here were the mourning at the bier of a lost cause I know that the nice sense of propriety of a fine old social school would have prevented you from inviting me as the President of the United States to be present. You are not here to mourn or support a cause; you are here to celebrate, and justly to celebrate, the heroism, the courage and the sacrifice to the uttermost of your fathers and your brothers and your mothers and your sisters and of all their kin in a cause which they believed in their hearts was right and for which they were willing to lay down their lives. That cause ceased to exist, except in history, now more than half a century ago. \* \* \* The calm observer and historian, whatever his origin, may now rejoice in his heart that the Lord ordained it as it is. But no son of the South and no son of the North with any spark in him of pride of race can fail to rejoice in that common heritage of courage and glorious sacrifice that we have in the story of the Civil War and on both sides in the Civil War."

The Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, of which Lieut. Col. W. P. Richardson, U.S.A., is president, in its annual report for the last fiscal year comes out unequivocally in favor of wagon roads for the territory in preference to railroads, the language of the report on that point being as follows: "Our board does not hesitate to go on record here as of the opinion that wagon road construction is of paramount value in the development of the territory, and, viewed in all aspects under present conditions, of even greater importance for the Government to direct and foster than the construction of a railroad." The approximate total mileage of wagon road, sled road and trail constructed by the board since its organization up to July 31, 1912, was as follows: Wagon road, 892 miles; winter sled road, 599; trails, 1,552. The allotment of \$5,000 for constructing the winter trail from Fairbanks to Chena Hot Springs, about eighty miles, is not sufficient for making a good winter road. The report very effectively shows in table form the saving to shippers effected by the construction of a Telford gravel macadam road in the case of Route 13 A leading out of Nome. The expenditure for that road was \$21,883, and the saving to shippers by the lowering of the rate of transportation from \$10 to \$5 has since 1906 amounted to \$248,500.

G.O. No. 245, Navy Department, which revoked the order of Jan. 30, 1902, stating that service performed on shore in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Samoan Island and on the Asiatic Station would be considered as sea service, has led to some inquiries to its meaning and intent. The purpose of the original order was to count such foreign service on shore in the Philippines and some of the other places mentioned as a cruise or part of a cruise, according to its length. There is no intention to change this practice, except for the Hawaiian Islands, which will count as shore duty. Foreign service on shore, however, is legally "shore duty beyond the seas," and it will be so shown in the records, in compliance with law. This change cannot be made in the Navy Register for 1913, however, without too long delaying its issue, but the Navy Register for 1914 will contain a separate column for "shore duty beyond the seas."

The Ordnance Department of the Army is conducting a series of tests with bayonet fencing sticks. The method of night attacks in the Russian-Japanese war and some of the engagements in the recent war in the Balkans has convinced the War Department that the bayonet is still an important part of an infantryman's equipment. This is shown by the article of our French

correspondent appearing in another column. The most promising stick that has been submitted to the Ordnance Department is a bamboo pole with a telescoping end to break the force of the charge.

A Berlin despatch to the New York Morgen Journal Dec. 10 says: "The satirical poem of the American Captain Steunenberg upon the Kaiser, General Field Marshal Count v. d. Goltz and the German army has aroused deep resentment. The press is urging the government to make protest against the tactlessness of the officer, and declares it as almost inconceivable that a recognized official organ such as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL should have published such a lampoon. Several papers conclude that that shows a more or less general official feeling against Germany, and that this poetic outburst is a worthy addenda to earlier examples of tactlessness on the part of American officers. In official circles, however, no notice seems to be taken of the affair." The most noteworthy circumstance in this Steunenberg incident is the revelation it makes of a lack of the sense of humor on the part of a certain class of Germans, who are evidently not readers of the *Fliegende Blätter*, one of the brightest and wittiest papers published in any language. What would have happened to Abraham Lincoln if what he said in his lighter moments had been taken as seriously as has Captain Steunenberg's verse?

Col. George W. Goethals, Canal Commissioner, has recommended that a force of marines be permanently stationed on the Canal Zone, according to the testimony of Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Very enthusiastic is Colonel Goethals over the conduct of the marines while on duty on the canal, and he is of the opinion that they should be kept there permanently for military police duty. Colonel Goethals in his plans for the defense of the canal has recommended that marine barracks be erected on the side of Ancon Hill. In discussing the plans of the Marine Corps Colonel McCawley stated that it was planned to maintain a rendezvous at Mare Island the same as the one at Philadelphia on the east coast. This Mare Island barracks will be for expeditionary work and advance base purposes.

The December number of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute publishes an article by Paymr. George G. Dyer, U.S.N., on "The Ship's General Storekeeper," which contains much new matter on a subject which is now actively engaging the attention not only of officers of the Pay Corps, but of the line now at sea. Paymaster Dyer has been much interested in the general storekeeping system afloat since its inception, and has had an unusually favorable opportunity to formulate its details from actual practice. The Department in establishing the system purposely made its instructions general in character in order that the somewhat radical changes in methods of caring and accounting for stores on shipboard might be developed by experience. This article gives, it is believed for the first time, a detailed description of a system which has been built up in conformity with the Department's instructions.

The editors of the Oriental Review, which has been published in New York city, announce with regret that they have decided to discontinue the publication of the magazine with the current December number. They avail themselves of the opportunity "to express their appreciation of the cordial support and sympathy they have received from the readers of the Review in America and elsewhere in their efforts to bring about a better and truer understanding of Japan and the Japanese than prevailed in the Occident at the time of beginning the publication of the periodical twenty-five months ago." They add that whatever success they have achieved in this direction is due to the whole-hearted encouragement given them in various ways by their foreign as well as their Japanese friends. The Oriental Information Agency connected with the Review will also cease business.

A Washington despatch to the New York Sun says: "Of all the rewards for Col. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, suggested by President Taft and members of Congress it is known to his friends that none exactly corresponds to Colonel Goethals's own wishes. The President recommended that the Colonel be made a major general and Chief of Engineers. Bills have been introduced in Congress to carry out these recommendations. But according to those in Washington who know him well Colonel Goethals would prefer to be retired with the privilege of hanging out his shingle as a consulting engineer, probably in New York. He has not gone so far as to intimate that he does not care for the honors the President and Congress may choose to thrust upon him."

The Secretary of War has approved a request made by Adjutant General Verbeck, of New York, to detail Major William G. Bissell, Med. Corps, N.G.N.Y., to a special course of expert study at the Laboratory of the Army Medical School in Washington. Dr. Bissell in civil life is the chief bacteriologist in charge of the laboratories of the Department of Health, Buffalo, N.Y., and a recognized expert in hygiene. His studies at the school will include the recent methods in serum tests for the diagnosis of disease and the preparation of vaccines, like that used in typhoid fever, cholera and other diseases. The progressive spirit of officers of the Militia will make them most valuable adjuncts in time of necessity, as experts in most all branches of the military art can be found in the ranks of the citizen soldiery.

A commission was appointed by President Taft on Dec. 19 to report upon the advisability of establishing a national aerodynamical laboratory for the study of all scientific questions relating to aeronautics. The commission, which was established on the recommendation of Secretary of the Navy Meyer, includes Dr. R. S. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, chairman; Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Brig. Gen. James Allen, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer; Major Samuel Reber, Chief Signal Officer of the Eastern District; Capt. W. I. Chambers, U.S.N., in charge of aviation, and Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N.

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Edwin P. Andrus, Cav., U.S.A., will be retired on his own application Dec. 31, 1912, after more than forty-one years' service. He was born in New York Nov. 17, 1851, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1875, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 5th Cavalry. Colonel Andrus served for a long time in the Indian country in Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Indian Territory and Dakota, where he performed a large amount of scouting and took part in fights against Indians. Among other services he was scouting in Kansas from Oct. 1, 1875, to July 18, 1876, and was engaged in the fight at Buffalo Station, Kas., Oct. 27, 1875. He was on the Powder River expedition, Oct. 28, 1876, to Jan. 14, 1877, and was engaged in the fight on Bates Creek, Wyo., Nov. 25, 1876. He was on the Nez Percés expedition, in 1877, and the Ute campaign, from Nov. 6, 1878, to Dec. 28, 1879. After frontier duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., and Fort McKinney, Wyo., from March 30, 1881, to July 15, 1883, he went to Fort Washaki, Wyo., where he escorted the President in Yellowstone Park. Subsequent service included frontier duty at Fort Supply, Indian Territory, and he participated in the Pine Ridge campaign against the Sioux Indians, Nov. 1, 1890, to Jan. 27, 1891. He reached the grade of captain, 5th Cavalry, Feb. 11, 1893, and served with his regiment in the Spanish-American War. He served in Porto Rico, and in the latter part of 1901 went to the Philippines. He was promoted major, 3d Cavalry, July 15, 1902, and served at Fort Apache after returning from the Philippines in September, 1902. He also served at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and Fort Snelling, Minn., and was instructor and professor in military science and tactics at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 2d U.S. Cavalry, March 23, 1909, and colonel of Cavalry March 3, 1911. His last assignment to duty was at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where he was attached to the 11th Cavalry.

Major Charles W. Farber, 8th U.S. Cav., will be retired on his own application on April 13, 1913, after more than thirty-three years' service. He has been granted leave until the date of his retirement.

Chief Sailmaker John A. Long, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list Dec. 16, 1912, was born in Massachusetts Aug. 22, 1856, and was appointed in the Navy April 2, 1881. He was commissioned chief sailmaker in March, 1899, and has a total sea service of eight years and five months and shore duty for nineteen years.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. Calvin H. Clark announces the engagement of her daughter, Charlotte Frye, to Mr. Allan A. Hooker, of Medford, Mass. The wedding will take place in the early spring. Miss Clark is the sister of Capt. Charles Brooks Clark, recently relieved from duty in the Quartermaster Corps, and now assigned to the 16th Infantry, with station at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Taylor Wilson, of San Antonio, Texas, was married to Capt. George Evans Stewart, 22d U.S. Inf., Dec. 14, 1912, in St. Matthew's Church, New York city, the Rev. Arthur H. Judge officiating. Only members of the family were present. A breakfast was served in the Astor Hotel. The bride wore a traveling costume of gray panne velvet, with a gray ostrich plumed hat, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Mr. Ogden Wilson, a brother of the bride, was best man.

The marriage of Miss Gladys James and Lieut. J. H. Klein, jr., U.S.N., at San Francisco, Nov. 27, 1912, which we briefly noted in our last issue, took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Underhill in Vallejo street. None but the relatives and a few friends witnessed the marriage, at which the Rev. Bradford Leavitt officiated. American Beauty roses were arranged in masses in the drawing room and the dining room. The bride wore a robe of white satin embellished with old rose point lace that had adorned the wedding gowns of her grandmother, mother and sisters. Her lace veil was confined with a Juliet cap, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and orange blossoms. The matron of honor was Mrs. John B. Chase. Miss Cornelia James attended her sister as maid of honor. Lieut. Joseph D. Little, U.S.N., was best man, and Ensign Brown, U.S.N., acted as usher. After a honeymoon spent in Southern California Lieut. and Mrs. Klein will return to San Francisco to pass the Christmas holiday with Mrs. Klein's mother, leaving in January for Bremerton, where they will make their home until the transfer of the flagship Pittsburgh to other waters.

A quiet wedding took place on Dec. 7, 1912, at high noon, at St. Luke's Church, San Francisco, Cal., when Miss Amelia Bull, of Louisville, Ky., became the bride of Ensign Jesse B. Oldendorf, U.S.N. The bride, who was gowned in a tailored suit of mauve cloth, was given in marriage by her mother, Mrs. Newman, of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. R. R. Stewart, sister of the bride, acted as matron of honor, and wore a suit of black velvet. Ensign Stuart S. Brown, U.S.N., acted as the groom's best man. Miss Bull has been the guest of Ensign and Mrs. R. R. Stewart for the past year. After the wedding Ensign and Mrs. Oldendorf left for Southern California, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Mrs. Frank Howard Jones, of Cheyenne, Wyo., on Dec. 11 at a happy informal tea announced the engagement of her youngest daughter, Constance Eleanor, to Lieut. Leroy Pierce Collins, 4th U.S. Field Art., Fort D. A. Russell. It was not the intention of Mrs. Jones to announce the engagement so soon, but Lieutenant Collins has been detailed to duty as secretary of the Riding School at Fort Riley, Kas., and it was his desire to have the engagement announced before his departure on Dec. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marshall Fritot announce the marriage of their daughter, Maria Teresa, to Capt. Aaron Lichtenberg Gamble, U.S.R.C.S., on Dec. 11, 1912, at Jacksonville, Fla.

Miss Anne M. Kress, daughter of Gen. John A. Kress, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Kress, of St. Louis, Mo., and Lieut. John Roy Starkey, 2d U.S. Field Art., were quietly married in the chapel of Christ Church Cathedral, in St. Louis, Dec. 14, 1912. Only the relatives and the intimate friends of the couple were present at the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Kathleen Benham, of Clemens avenue, St. Louis, and Lieut. William H. Rucker, 2d U.S. Field Art., of Fort Riley, Kas., acted as best man. Immediately after the ceremony, which was performed by Dean Carroll M. Davis, the couple departed on a honeymoon trip of a month, after which they will take up their residence at Jefferson Barracks, in the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Ray W. Bryan.

St. Luke's German Lutheran Church of New Rochelle,

N.Y., was crowded to the doors Nov. 20, 1912, at the military wedding of Miss Helen A. Gabriel, daughter of Mrs. Minna Kirstein, 17 Cliff street, and Drum Major Carl Ammenheuser, U.S.A., Fort Slocum, N.Y., band. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Herman O. Weber, pastor of St. Luke's, and the bride was given away by her brother, Gustave Gabriel. The church was decorated mainly with white chrysanthemums and blue streamers against a background of palms. The bride's gown was of brocade silk, trimmed with real lace that was worn by her mother when the latter was married. She carried a shower bouquet of white chrysanthemums. The music was furnished by the Fort Slocum orchestra of twenty-three pieces, under the direction of Chief Musician Leonard J. Fisher. After the ceremony a reception was held at Germania Hall, where a dinner of 300 covers was served. Besides a large number of non-commissioned officers, the following officers were present: Capt. and Mrs. George T. Bowman, 25th Cav., and Lieut. Paul Horton, Coast Art., U.S.A.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Rebecca Kenyon West, wife of Col. Frank West, 2d U.S. Cav., died suddenly at Fort Bliss, Tex., Dec. 12, 1912, of heart trouble. Mrs. West only arrived at the post a few weeks ago, and it is supposed that the altitude resulted in her death. The funeral services were conducted the following morning at Colonel West's quarters by Rev. Henry Easter, of the Episcopal Church of El Paso. The post was greatly saddened by her death. Colonel West, accompanied by Capt. S. M. Kochersperger, of his regiment, took the remains to Washington, D.C., where they were interred in Arlington Cemetery. Their only child, Arthur West, is an electrical engineer in Washington. The pallbearers were Capt. Joseph S. Herron, James M. Burroughs, Charles G. Harvey, Walter F. Martin, Lieuts. Edward R. Coppock, F. R. Hunter, M. Wheeler-Nicholson, U.S.A. Many beautiful floral offerings were received from friends. Colonel West has been granted a month's leave by Gen. E. Z. Steever, department commander. All social engagements have been cancelled for some time out of esteem and respect.

The interment of the remains of Major John H. Wholley, 2d U.S. Inf., took place in Arlington Cemetery Nov. 22, 1912, and were escorted from the receiving vault to the grave by Troops A, B, C and D, 15th Cavalry, under command of Capt. Warren Dean, 15th Cav. The committal service was read by the Rev. Father John H. McNamara, assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church, which was followed by the burial service of the United Spanish War Veterans, rendered by Department Commander Jere A. Costello, Department of the District of Columbia, United Spanish War Veterans, assisted by representatives from Gen. Nelson A. Miles Camp No. 1, Admiral George Dewey Camp No. 7 and Gen. M. Emmet Urell Camp No. 9, Department of the District of Columbia, United Spanish War Veterans. After the firing of three volleys by the escort taps were sounded by a trumpet of the 15th Cavalry. A large floral tribute bearing the name of George H. Fortson Camp No. 2, Department of Washington State and Alaska, United Spanish War Veterans, of which camp Major Wholley was a life member, was prominent among the floral pieces placed on the casket.

Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Hearn, 3d U.S. Inf., who died in the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12, 1912, from heart disease, was born in Texas on Nov. 20, 1856, a son of the late Capt. James A. Hearn, 34th U.S. Inf., who served in the Mexican and Civil Wars. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 21st Infantry in 1880. He remained with that regiment until December, 1909, when he was transferred to the 3d Infantry, and was promoted lieutenant colonel of the 3d Infantry in March, 1911. Lieutenant Colonel Hearn was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School of the class of 1885. He had been stationed in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado, and served in Cuba in the war with Spain, later going to the Philippines.

Capt. Gwynn R. Hancock, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Strong, Mass., and who was in command of the 46th Company, died there Dec. 12, 1912. He was the only surviving grandson of the late Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, U.S.A. Captain Hancock was born in Missouri Jan. 27, 1876, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1899, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 6th Artillery. He was commissioned first lieutenant on Aug. 1, 1901, and captain on Jan. 25, 1909. His wife died last February.

Mrs. C. H. Colesberry, widow of Capt. Samuel G. Colesberry, Rev. Cutter Service, died in Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 11, 1912, and was buried at that place by the side of her husband, who died in 1872.

Mrs. deBonneville Randolph Keim, mother of Mrs. Charles W. Kutz, wife of Major Kutz, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., stationed at Manila, died at her home in Reading, Pa., on Friday, Nov. 22, 1912, after an illness of some weeks. Mrs. Keim was widely known in the Service, having visited her daughter and son-in-law at various posts where the latter was stationed, including Willets Point, Old Point Comfort, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Washington Barracks, West Point Military Academy and Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Keim made her home in Washington and Reading for a part of each year, and spent much time in the work of civic and patriotic organizations. She was the first regent for the state of Connecticut for the Daughters of the American Revolution, and at her Pennsylvania home was regent of Berks County Chapter. In the national organization she was honorary vice-president general. Mrs. Keim is survived by her husband, a noted Civil War correspondent and Washington correspondent for the New York Herald for many years; two daughters, Mrs. Kutz and Miss Harriette deBonneville Keim, of Washington, and three grandchildren, Emily, Marion and Charles Randolph Kutz, at Manila, and by two brothers, Herbert Sumner Owen, of New London, Conn., and Frederick Denison Owen, of Washington. A funeral service was held in Reading on Monday, Nov. 25, in Christ Episcopal Church, which contains many memorials of the Keim family, and the body was then taken to Mrs. Keim's birthplace, Hartford, Conn., where it was placed next day in a vault pending completion of the family mausoleum.

Hon. Samuel W. Emery, father of Mrs. C. B. Hatch, wife of Major Hatch, U.S.M.C., died at Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 29, 1912.

Mrs. Helen Handy Newberry, mother of Mr. Truman H. Newberry, formerly Secretary of the Navy, and widow of Mr. John S. Newberry, died in Detroit, Mich.,

Dec. 17, 1912. Mrs. Newberry was seventy-seven years old. She is survived by two sons and one daughter.

Chief Gunner George W. Phillips, U.S.N., died at Newport, R.I., Dec. 16, 1912. He was born in Vermont Oct. 7, 1870, and was appointed a gunner in the Navy on July 20, 1898, after serving for a period of approximately nine years and eleven months as an enlisted man. During the Spanish-American War he served on board of the U.S.S. San Francisco. He was promoted to chief gunner July 20, 1904, serving on the Marcellus until January, 1905; on the Cesar from January to November, 1905; on the Maine from November, 1905, to December, 1906; at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., from December, 1906, to November, 1907; at the works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., inspection duty, from November, 1907, to June, 1908; on the Olympia from June, 1908, to May, 1911; on the Idaho from May, 1911, to March, 1912, and on the Newark, with additional duty at the Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba, from March to September, 1912, this being his last active duty. Chief Gunner Phillips was on sick leave at the time of his death.

Mrs. Mary T. H. Blake, widow of Lieut. Comdr. Charles Follen Blake, U.S.N., died in Brookline, Mass., Dec. 16, 1912, in her seventy-second year. She was born in Portsmouth, N.H., and she has been a widow since 1879, when Commander Blake died at North Platte, Neb. Mrs. Blake is survived by three daughters and one son: Mrs. Follen Cabot, of Brookline; Mrs. Channing Cabot, of Nantucket, and Mrs. E. Perkins Davis, of St. Paul, Minn., and Charles Blake, of Boston and Brookline.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, one of the greatest editors of the country, and by virtue of his prescience in national and international affairs Ambassador to Great Britain, died in London, England, Dec. 15, 1912, from asthma. With a university education he started on a journalistic career, and when twenty years old owned a small country paper, and in 1872 became editor-in-chief of the New York Tribune. During the Civil War he was a correspondent, the brilliancy and accuracy of his reports attracting considerable attention. Later he served in many executive capacities on New York papers, twice declining an appointment as Minister to Germany and accepting the same post in France, where he negotiated many important reciprocity treaties. He was sent as the Special Ambassador from the United States to Queen Victoria's jubilee in 1897, was a member of the American-Spanish Peace Commission in Paris in 1898 and Special Ambassador at the coronation of King Edward VII. in 1902, and three years later, in recognition of his far-reaching influence, was appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James. As a special mark of respect the remains of Mr. Reid will be conveyed to New York by a British warship. During the Civil War Mr. Reid was given a position on the staff of General Rosecrans, was aid to General Morris in the West Virginia campaign. In 1861-62 he went to Fort Donelson, recorded the Tennessee campaign, arrived at Pittsburgh Landing weeks in advance of the battle fought there, and although confined to bed left it to be present at and was the only correspondent who witnessed the fight at Shiloh from its beginning to its close. In 1863 Mr. Reid abandoned his newspaper work in the field and became clerk to the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, being appointed Librarian of the House in the same year and continuing his journalistic work as Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The body of Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador at London, will be taken to New York on H.M. armored cruiser Natal, Capt. Clement Greathouse, which has sailed at Portsmouth for the voyage. The Natal is of 13,660 tons displacement and 23,500 indicated horsepower. On her speed trial she made 23.3 knots an hour. The British Admiralty will take charge of the body from the time it leaves Dorchester House, the home of Mr. Reid, until it reaches New York. Two U.S. warships will meet the Natal at sea and escort her into port.

Capt. John Watson, 8th U.S. Cav., as reported by cable from Manila, P.I., and who was stationed at Augur Barracks, Jolo, was killed Dec. 17, 1912, by a Moro who had worked his way within the lines of a detachment encamped at Seit Lake, Lieut. Kinzie B. Edmunds, 8th U.S. Cav., was seriously wounded. Hearing the cries of the wounded officers, Capt. Rush S. Wells, 8th U.S. Cav., dashed into the tent and killed the Moro. Captain Watson was born in Kansas Jan. 10, 1875, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1900, and promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 7th Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 8th Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901, and captain March 5, 1911. He is a graduate of the Mounted Service School, class of 1910. Captain Watson, among other duties, had served at Columbia Barracks and Santiago, Cuba, 1902; at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; in the Philippines, 1905-07; at Fort Robinson, Neb., and Fort Riley, Kas. He arrived in the Philippines on his second tour there in December, 1910.

Brig. Gen. Theophilus F. Rodenbough, U.S.A., retired, one of the best known officers of our Army and a gentleman of high attainments, died at his home, 251 West Ninety-second street, New York city, on the morning of Dec. 19, 1912. He was the holder of a medal of honor, awarded by Congress for gallantry during the Civil War, and was also awarded five brevets for his gallant services. General Rodenbough was born at Easton, Pa., Nov. 5, 1838, and was educated at Lafayette College. He was appointed in the U.S. Army a second lieutenant in the 2d Dragoons March 27, 1861, and was promoted first lieutenant, 2d U.S. Cavalry, the following May. He was commissioned captain July 17, 1862; major, 42d Infantry, July 28, 1866; placed on the unassigned list March 15, 1869, and retired Dec. 15, 1870, with the rank of colonel, for the loss of his right arm in battle. He was advanced to brigadier general on the retired list April 23, 1904, for service during the Civil War. April, 1865, he was appointed colonel of the 18th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and was honorably mustered out Oct. 31 of the same year, having during the last named period been in command of the brigade and District of Clarksburg, W.Va. He served in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and received the following brevets: Major, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Trevilian Station and Opequan, Va.; lieutenant colonel, for gallant and meritorious services during the war; colonel, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Todd's Tavern, Va.; brigadier general, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., and brigadier general, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. General Rodenbough was awarded the Congressional medal of honor Sept. 21, 1893, for distinguished gallantry in action at Trevilian Station, Va., June 11, 1864, while commanding the 2d U.S. Cavalry, which he handled with great skill and valor. He lost his right arm at the battle of Opequan Creek, 1864. As Assistant Inspector General of the New York National Guard, 1880-83, General Rodenbough was largely responsible for the adoption of a state uniform, and his orderly

was the first man to wear the uniform. He served as Chief of the Bureau of Elections of New York city 1890-1901. He was active in the organization of the Military Service Institution of the United States and was first made its secretary in 1878. He and the late Gen. J. B. Fry were chiefly responsible for the establishment of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, and General Rodenbough was active in its publication up to the time of his death. General Rodenbough was the author of "From Everglade to Cañon with the 2d Dragoons," "Afghanistan and the Anglo-Russian Dispute," "Uncle Sam's Medal of Honor," "Autumn Leaves from Family Trees," "Saber and Bayonet," "The Army of the United States." He was also on the editorial staff of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the latter part of the seventies, and won the esteem of his associates by his fine qualities as a man and a soldier, controlled by a high sense of honor and duty, and uniformly pleasant and accommodating in his relation with others. General Rodenbough leaves a wife.

#### PERSONALS.

*Contributions to this column are always welcome.*

Capt. John H. A. Day, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Day are stopping at The Grafton, Washington, D.C.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. J. S. Upham, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., Dec. 13, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Cohen, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., sailed on the Caronia for England Dec. 14. Their address while abroad will be 153 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester.

Mrs. Chester H. J. Keppler, wife of Lieutenant Keppler, U.S.N., has been entertaining her parents, Hon. and Mrs. John A. Fenno, of Newton, Mass., at her home, 21 Maryland avenue, Annapolis.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Col. George B. Davis, has joined her husband at his new station, Boston, Mass., after having spent the Thanksgiving holidays with Mr. and Mrs. John I. Marshall, of Highland Park, Ill.

Mrs. Lincoln Young, widow of Rear Admiral Lucien Young, U.S.N., who has been spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Young, Lexington, Ky., has taken a house at 2127 N street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. William Edward Fitch and Miss Lucille Fitch, wife and daughter of Lieut. W. E. Fitch, M.R.C., U.S.A., will be at home Saturday, Dec. 21, from four till seven o'clock at 355 West 145th street, New York city.

Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson entertained at Thanksgiving dinner at Bremerton, Wash., for Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Lieut. and Mrs. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Donavin, Miss Durfee and Lieutenant Lando. About twenty others came in afterwards for dancing.

First Lieut. Walter E. Donahue, C.A.C., whose resignation as an officer of the Army was accepted, to take effect Dec. 13, 1912, for the good of the Service, is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1906. He was born in Ohio Sept. 8, 1882, and was last on duty at West Point, N.Y.

Comdr. Joseph W. Oman, U.S.N., until recently the commander of the battleship Maine, arrived at Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 17, and entered upon his new duties as captain of the navy yard, a position which has been vacant for five months since the retirement of Capt. R. O. Ritter.

Mr. and Mrs. John Irwin Marshall, of Highland Park, Ill., entertained at dinner Dec. 10 for Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield, Capt. and Mrs. William C. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Louderback and Miss Valencia Rafferty.

Capt. and Mrs. Earle W. Tanner are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a son, born Dec. 13, 1912, at St. Louis, Mo. The youngster is a candidate for the "white hope" class, tipping the scales at ten pounds and two ounces at birth. Mother and son are progressing satisfactorily.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, will be in New York city Friday, Jan. 3, as the guest of Col. C. O. Davis and officers of the 13th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y. General Mills has accepted an invitation to review the regiment in its armory in Brooklyn.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Division, has gone South on an inspection tour, and will return to Governors Island about the middle of January. General Barry will visit Panama during his trip.

The athletic abilities of Major Palmer E. Pierce, 15th Inf., who while a captain and stationed at the Military Academy so skillfully directed the affairs of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, are not to be allowed to lie dormant, as he has been detailed as athletic officer of the 15th Infantry (1st and 3d Battalions), stationed at Tientsin, China.

Major George O. Squier, U.S.A., Military Attaché to the American Embassy, London, was elected a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain on Dec. 2. This action was taken upon the recommendation of Sir William Crookes, Sir James Dewar, Sir Robert Hadfield and Professor Sylvanus Thompson in recognition of his researches in technical electricity.

The Misses Calhoun daughters of the late Admiral Calhoun, entertained at a box party during the Marlowe-Sothern engagement in Washington, D.C., in honor of Miss Helen Lincoln, of Worcester, Mass., the other guests being Dr. and Mrs. James McKay, Mr. C. C. Calhoun and Mr. R. D. Cummins. Miss Lincoln is a relative of the late Admiral Marston of Civil War fame and is being extensively entertained during her visit in Washington by the Navy people.

Capt. Dorsey Cullen, 2d U.S. Cav., who has recently moved from Fort Bliss to El Paso and taken a house at 1405 Montana street, left Dec. 4 for Topeka, Kas., where he will join Mrs. Cullen and their son, Dorsey Hurd, in a visit to Mrs. Cullen's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hurd. They will remain until after Christmas when Mr. Hurd, who is the general attorney for the Santa Fé Railroad system, will take them to El Paso in his private car. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd will remain in El Paso for several days as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cullen.

Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th Inf., N.G.N.Y., and Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, 22d Engrs., N.G.N.Y., while in Norfolk, Va., recently attending the annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, were very enjoyably entertained by Lieut. Col. M. M. Patrick, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Colonel Patrick is in charge of the defensive works at Hampton Roads, and of the improvement of the harbor of Norfolk and its approaches. He took the two colonels in his launch around the harbor to show them things of interest and they appreciated his courtesy very highly.

The present address of Col. Charles Byrne, U.S.A., is P.O. Box 800, Jacksonville, Fla.

Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb are passing the winter at the Charlesgate, Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

Capt. and Mrs. T. M. Coughlan, 1st U.S. Cav., on leave, are located at 168 West 105th street, New York city.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Robert Davis, 5th U.S. Field Art., at Fort Sill, Okla., on Dec. 4, 1912.

A daughter, Mary Jane, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Cren, 23d U.S. Inf., at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Dec. 14, 1912.

A son, George Vroom Davis, was born to Lieut. Roscoe Conkling Davis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Davis at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Nathan J. Shelton, U.S.A., on leave from Louisville, Ky., are registered at the Hotel Holley, Washington Square, New York city.

A son, Robert Stewart Burdick, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Harold De Forest Burdick, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Casey, Wash., Nov. 8, 1912.

Lieut. Dean Hall, Coast Art. Corps, recently stationed at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., reported for duty on Sunday at his new station, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Col. Charles H. Barth, Adjutant General of the Department of the Gulf, has taken a house at 273 Juniper street, Atlanta, Ga., where he and Mrs. Barth will be at home to their friends this winter.

Mrs. J. Marshall Robinson and Miss Katherine Robinson, who have been visiting Mrs. Sidney Carpenter in Philadelphia, Pa., have returned to their apartment in the St. Regis, Norfolk, Va., for the holidays.

Col. John D. Hall, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Hall are at the Hotel Astor, New York, for a week, but they expect to go to Washington, D.C., about Dec. 21 for the holidays. Their address while in Washington will be the Cairo.

Col. George H. G. Gale, U.S.A., who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cushman Hartwell at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., left Dec. 16 for the Pacific coast, and expects to return to his station at Fort Slocum, N.Y., early in February.

Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen and Miss Gladys and Miss Hazel Van Deusen, wife and daughters of Col. G. W. Van Deusen, commanding Fort Logan, Colo., are visiting in San Francisco, Cal. Their address is Hotel Yorke, corner of California and Larkin streets.

First Lieut. Jacob Frank, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., arrived at Burlington, Vt., Dec. 14 from Fort McKinley, Me., for a day's visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Frank, of North Union street. He left Dec. 15 for his new station at Fort Monroe, Va.

Mrs. C. L. J. Frohwitter, the wife of Capt. Frohwitter, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Banks, was taken seriously ill; an immediate operation was necessary. Mrs. Frohwitter is now at the Charlesgate Hospital at Cambridge, Mass., in a critical condition, but her recovery is hoped for by all.

Mrs. Theodore Richards, wife of Dr. Richards, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon on Dec. 14. Her guests were Mrs. Charles H. Davis, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Bigelow, Mrs. Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Garst, of Annapolis, Mrs. Van Rypen and Mrs. Westcott. The luncheon was followed by auction bridge.

Major Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who was the first captain of Troop C of the New York National Guard in January, 1896, and served with the command in Porto Rico in 1898, has been elected president of the association of veterans of the troop who took part in the Porto Rican campaign.

The will of the late Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., which was filed at Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 16, leaves the entire estate to Mrs. MacArthur, and she is named as executrix without bond. The will was drawn in San Antonio, Texas, on Aug. 30, 1897, and is without witnesses. The value of the estate is not specified.

There will be a Christmas tree entertainment in the post gymnasium at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 24, under the direction of Chaplain Rice, recreation officer. Other entertainments include the following: Prisoners' Christmas entertainment, Dec. 25; hospital Christmas entertainment, Dec. 26, and masquerade ball, Dec. 28. The ladies of the post are invited to make pop corn, candy, candy bags, dolls, doll dresses or anything for the Christmas tree, in the post gymnasium, Christmas Eve, for the children of the enlisted men of the post.

The annual meeting of the New York Commandery, Naval Order of the United States, was held on Dec. 12 at the Army and Navy Club, New York city. The following ticket was elected: Commander, Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., commandant navy yard, New York; vice-commander, Gerald P. Townsend, late U.S.N.; recorder, Harrison Williams; treasurer, Frederick Underhill. A number of new companions were elected. It was proposed to hold a meeting in April next, and it was moved that some form of testimonial be presented to the battleship New York on her going into commission. A banquet followed the meeting and was pronounced "by all hands" a most enjoyable affair, the club steward "doing himself proud."

Mrs. Gordon, wife of Brig. Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S.A., retired, gave a luncheon at their home in Washington, this week in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert Vedder Fleming, whose marriage took place on Thanksgiving evening. The table decorations were a huge centerpiece of bride roses, suspended from the chandelier, and white swans filled with white sweet peas. The souvenirs were dainty little books tied with white ribbons. The additional guests were Mme. Pezet, Mrs. James R. Mann, Mrs. Hollyday, Mrs. Cullop, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Lamar, Mrs. Isaac Mann, Mrs. Lester, Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Riker, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Berry, Miss Gillette, Miss Ruth Hitchcock, Miss Louise Bayne, Miss Maitland Marshall, Miss McChord, Miss Yerkes and Miss Julia Heyl.

Though the Artillery School class at Fort Monroe for the current school year does not begin its official work until January, the making of acquaintances and the inter-class social functions may be said to have been launched during the Thanksgiving season. Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Williams gave a most pleasing musicale on the evening of Nov. 27, to which Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Stewart contributed several charming selections, as did also the host and hostess, the former with the violin. Lieutenant Stewart, with his cello, added much to the interest and pleasure of the occasion. On the afternoon of Nov. 29 Mrs. Williams entertained with a bridge party, to which all the wives of members of the class and a number of others were invited. A happy opportunity was offered by the presence of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Williams, the Lieutenant's parents, who were the guests of honor.

Capt. H. O. Dunn, U.S.N., was called to Boston on Dec. 9 by the illness of his son.

Lieut. and Mrs. Louis C. Scheibla, U.S.N., have taken an apartment for the winter in Charleston, S.C.

A son, Arthur Harrison Wilson, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, 6th U.S. Cav., Dec. 15, 1912.

Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, U.S.N., has joined his family at Newport, R.I., for over the Christmas holidays.

William Lenox, of Colorado Springs, Colo., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William G. Fay, U.S.M.C., at Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Winifred Paine Watrous, was born to the wife of Paymr. Frank T. Watrous, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 18, 1912.

Mrs. Connor, wife of Major William D. Connor, U.S.A., who has been visiting in Memphis, Tenn., returned to Washington, D.C., on Saturday, Dec. 14.

Col. and Mrs. Noble H. Creager, U.S.A., left Portland, Me., Dec. 19, for Southern California for the winter, their address being Hotel Maryland, Pasadena, Cal.

Mrs. Ruggles, wife of Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, U.S.A., who has been visiting at Ipswich, Mass., and in New York, N.Y., has returned to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

The Misses Irene and Adele Daly have been the house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Guy A. Mix, of Fort Monroe, Va., where they had many entertainments given in their honor.

Dr. Edward L. Saunders, for twelve years medical officer to the Massachusetts Nautical Training School, on the U.S.S. Enterprise and U.S.S. Ranger, has resigned and will practice in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Ord Preston have arrived in Washington, D.C., and are at their residence, 1822 R street. Mrs. Preston was before her marriage Miss Caroline Murray, daughter of Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., Capt. Albert Gleaves and Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., were among those present at the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking peoples at the Hotel Astor, New York city, Dec. 14.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chadwick will sail on board the S.S. President Lincoln on Dec. 28 for Hamburg, and will spend the winter and spring in European travel. They expect to return to this country in June.

The first formal hop of the season was given at Fort Myer, Va., on Friday, Dec. 13, when a great many guests from Washington, D.C., were present. Col. Joseph Garrard, U.S.A., and Mrs. Garrard entertained at a dinner before the hop.

Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen Taft, accompanied by Mrs. Louis Bacon, Dr. Cary Grayson, U.S.N., Lieut. Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., and Capt. Louis Little, U.S.M.C., occupied a box at the Belasco Theater, in Washington, D.C., Dec. 13, to witness the performance of "Romeo and Juliette" by Sothern and Marlowe.

Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at the New Willard, in Washington, D.C., Dec. 16, in honor of Miss Francis Hodges, daughter of Colonel Hodges, U.S.A. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tittman chaperoned the party, who later attended the charity ball given for the benefit of the Working Boys' Home.

A series of dances will be given at the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., during the winter. The first will take place on Friday, Dec. 27. The committee in charge consists of Lieut. Comdr. Harry K. Caze, U.S.N., Asst. Paymr. Robert S. Chew, U.S.N., Paymr. John W. Morse, U.S.N., Lieut. William S. Iye, U.S.N., Lieut. Charles S. Kerick, U.S.N., and Dr. K. C. Melhorn, U.S.N.

The President and Mrs. Taft when they make a trip to Panama for Christmas will be accompanied by their younger son, Mr. Charles Taft; their niece, Miss Louise Taft; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hilles, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beckman Winthrop, Major Thomas S. Rhoads, U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. John W. Timmons, U.S.N. The U.S.S. Arkansas will be the headquarters of the party. The Arkansas expects to sail from Key West, Fla., on the night of Dec. 21 with the President and his party.

Miss Dorothy Aleshire, daughter of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., made her debut at a large reception on Dec. 17, from four until seven, at the Aleshire residence on S street, Washington, D.C. The drawing room and library were massed with bouquets sent to the debutante, and a string orchestra played during the afternoon. Miss Aleshire wore a lovely gown of white broche trimmed with lace, and carried an armful of orchids and lilies of the valley. Among those receiving were Miss Helen Taft, Miss Marjorie Aleshire, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Sydney Cloman, Mrs. George Downey, Mrs. Ernest Garlington, Mrs. Albert Mills, Mrs. John A. Johnston, Mrs. Ord Preston, Miss Katharine Weeks, Miss Leila Harrison, Miss Keyser, of Pensacola, Fla.; Miss La Seure, Miss Sally Ovenshine, Miss Rebekah Wilmer, the Misses Gage, of Philadelphia, and Miss Josephine Jeffreys.

A delightful military ball was given at the University of Vermont at Burlington Dec. 10 by Capt. Ira L. Reeves, U.S.A., professor of military tactics at the university, and Mrs. Reeves to the university battalion, the faculty and the members of the Boulder and Key and Serpent Societies. The hall was decorated elaborately. In the receiving line were Capt. and Mrs. Ira L. Reeves, U.S.A., Adjutant General Tillotson, Gen. and Mrs. T. S. Peck, Miss Theodora Peck, Gen. and Mrs. S. P. Jocelyn, U.S.A., Mayor and Mrs. Robert Roberts, President and Mrs. Benton, Miss Benton, Miss Lillian J. Smith and Prof. A. L. Daniels. Three ceremonies took place in the early part of the evening. Gen. T. S. Peck introduced Adjutant General Tillotson, who presented the commissioned officers in the battalion with their commissions and the non-commissioned officers with their warrants. Mrs. A. S. Isham, president of the Green Mountain Chapter, D.A.R., introduced by Mayor Roberts, presented the battalion with a handsome silk flag, the gift of the Daughters of the Revolution. The flag was received with appropriate military ceremonies. The third ceremony was the presentation of a cup to Company D, which was offered by Captain Reeves to the team winning the intercompany shoot. Capt. W. F. H. Godson, 10th U.S. Cav., made the presentation speech. "Captain Reeves, who has recently been assigned as professor of military science and tactics at the university," writes a correspondent, "has done most excellent work with the students of the freshman and sophomore classes in a military way. There are over 200 bright young men in the university battalion, who are much interested in military art." The officers of the 10th Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen were well represented at the ball, and a large number of our townspeople enjoyed it also.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. W. J. McCaughey on Dec. 2, 1912, at Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Lucien Young has returned from Lexington, Ky., and is living at 2127 N street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Capt. Allan L. Briggs, 28th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Briggs are registered at the Hotel Gotham, New York, N.Y.

Major John C. Mallery, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Mallery and their son, Garick Mallery, will spend the winter in Aiken, S.C.

President Taft on Dec. 19 sent to the Senate the name of Brig. Gen. George H. Torney, Med. Dept., U.S.A., to be reappointed Surgeon General.

Capt. C. P. Plunkett, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Boston, Mass., on recruiting service, will command the U.S.S. South Dakota on Jan. 6 next.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Bronson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bronson are registered at the Hotel Gotham, New York. They expect to spend the winter in California.

Lieut. Charles Belknap, U.S.N., who was recently operated upon for appendicitis at Guantanamo, is now convalescing and is reported to be doing very well.

Lieut. Frederick A. Mountford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mountford, of Fort Adams, R.I., are spending the Christmas holidays with relatives in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Comdr. George W. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams have returned to the Torpedo Station at Newport, R.I., after visits in Washington, D.C., and New York.

Rear Admiral Kossuth Niles, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Niles have closed their country home, "Afterglow," at Winsted, Conn., and will spend the winter in New York city.

Comdr. Charles L. Hussey, U.S.N., attached to the New Jersey, is spending his leave in Newport, R.I., where he has joined Mrs. Hussey at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Mrs. Richardson Clover will give a dinner dance for her daughter, Miss Clover, in Washington Dec. 31, and a party for her schoolgirl daughter, Miss Beatrice Clover, Christmas Eve.

Mrs. Louis Bacon, of Boston, formerly Miss Mary Southerland, daughter of Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., was a house guest at the White House last week.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Biddle were among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on Friday, Dec. 13, when they entertained at their quarters at the Marine Barracks.

Mrs. George R. Evans entertained at her home in Biltmore street, Washington, D.C., Dec. 16, at a bridge of fourteen tables. Mrs. Charles Badger and Mrs. Sheldon Evans presided at the tea table.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert Franklin McMillan have taken apartments at Hampton Court, Brookline, Mass., for the winter. Captain McMillan has been appointed inspector-instructor to the Coast Artillery Militia of Massachusetts.

While many of the residents of Washington were going about the streets on Dec. 19 without overcoats Col. J. C. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., was frostbitten on one of his ears. After three years' service in the Philippines Colonel Pendleton was again sent to Nicaragua on tropical service. He happened to strike Washington on a sharp morning, but it was terribly cold to Colonel Pendleton, who had not become acclimated.

Franklin Wiltse, a former captain in the U.S. Marine Corps, who resigned for the good of the Service last spring, after being recommended for trial by a G.C.M., was arraigned Dec. 17 before Commissioner Shields, of New York city, on the charge of embezzlement. The complaint says that the Federal Grand Jury for the Key West Division, Fla., on Nov. 13 returned an indictment against Captain Wiltse charging the embezzlement of government funds to the amount of \$7 on March 22.

Lieut. E. H. Johnson, of the Philippine Constabulary, in a personal encounter killed the notorious outlaw chief Arcani on Dec. 18. Two other outlaws belonging to the same band were also killed. A force of Constabulary, assisted by a detachment of Moro volunteers under the command of Civil Governor Helfert, of Zamboanga, came into contact with the outlaw gang on a small island near Basilan. After a sharp engagement the band was scattered, leaving three of their number dead. Among these was Arcani, who had fought a fierce personal combat with Lieutenant Johnson.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Biddle entertained at dinner at the Commandant's house at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., on the evening of Dec. 20. Their guests were Senator and Mrs. James A. Reed, Representative Samuel A. Witherspoon, member of the House Naval Committee; Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Badger, Col. Lincoln Karmany, U.S.M.C., commanding the Norfolk Marine Barracks, and Mrs. Karmany, Mrs. David D. Porter, wife of Major Porter, U.S.M.C., now on duty at Manila; Dr. Joseph H. Bryan and Miss Elenore Bryan.

The officers and ladies of the 2d U.S. Infantry gave a beautiful reception and dance at the new amusement hall, Schofield Barracks, H.T., on Friday evening, Nov. 22, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Francis H. French, recently assigned to the regiment. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and ferns. Along one side tables were arranged where supper was served throughout the evening. Cozy corners and easy chairs made the opposite side an attractive lounging place for those not caring to dance, as well as those dancing. The receiving line, composed of Col. and Mrs. French, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson and Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Shuttleworth stood before the regimental colors. More than 200 guests assisted in making this one of the pleasantest affairs ever given at the post. A particularly pleasing feature was the excellent music rendered by the 2d Infantry band.

The fourth biennial exhibition of oil paintings by contemporary American artists opened at the Corcoran Galleries in Washington on Dec. 16, to remain open until Jan. 26. This is regarded as an art event of great importance both by connoisseurs and the general public, and it is of interest to note among the 246 paintings one by an Army woman, a virile outdoor figure study by Mrs. Mary B. Sawtelle, widow of Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, jr. Of Mrs. Sawtelle's work a correspondent writes: "I believe she is the only 'Army widow' ranking among the serious painters of the day. Since Captain Sawtelle died four years ago she has taken up the work and has exhibited large canvases in Paris, New York, Washington and Indianapolis, where she has always exhibited with the Western artists as she has spent so much time there." At the opening day at the Corcoran Galleries thousands were present of prominence in all walks of life, including many officers of the Army and Navy. Among those noted were Surg. Gen. and Mrs.

Presley M. Rixey, Mrs. Simon Newcomb, Lieut. and Mrs. Sherman Miles, Capt. Harry R. Lay, Mrs. John R. Edie, Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey, Col. and Mrs. Edwards, Major Gen. and Mrs. G. L. Gillespie, Major Gen. and Mrs. A. W. Greely, the Misses Greely, Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. H. T. B. Harris, Lieut. Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, Col. C. H. Heyl, the Misses Heyl, Gen. and Mrs. Johnston, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Judson, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. R. Kean, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. C. Langfitt, Rear Admiral and Mrs. McGowan, Gen. and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, Mrs. R. M. O'Reilly, Surg. Gen. and Mrs. W. K. Van Reypen, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. N. Hemphill, Rear Admiral and Mrs. S. B. Luce, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills, Rear Admiral J. E. Pillsbury.

#### MILITIA ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Below we print the results obtained by companies of the Coast Artillery Reserves of the Organized Militia in service practice during the year 1912. The attached list only includes the companies that made hits.

6-inch Rifles.  
State, Co., battery commander, range (yds.), No. shots, No. hits, figure of merit.  
N.Y.—14—Capt. J. J. Walsh—4656—5—5—30.00.  
N.Y.—9—Capt. H. Meekes—4912—5—1—17.61.  
N.Y.—12—Capt. R. P. Orr—4656—5—1—16.40.  
N.Y.—11—Capt. R. S. Allyn—5614—5—2—9.70.  
N.Y.—32—Capt. J. L. Crock—5070—5—2—7.26.  
N.H.—4—Capt. C. C. Crowley—3080—4—2—6.38.  
N.H.—2—Capt. F. W. Moore—3290—4—2—6.52.  
N.Y.—19—Capt. F. G. Munson—4690—5—2—3.76.  
N.C.—6—Capt. R. V. Ladd—4050—3—1—3.55.  
Maine—4—Capt. R. P. Mank—4450—4—1—2.29.  
Maine—11—Capt. C. A. Feury—4380—4—1—2.25.  
N.Y.—10—1st Lieut. F. W. Curtis—5062—5—1—1.40.  
N.Y.—12—Capt. F. C. Murray—4882—5—1—1.17.  
R.I.—16—Capt. John W. K. McIntyre—6125—5—1—1.05.

8-inch Rifles.  
Fla.—1—Capt. V. B. Collins—4100—2—1—10.84.  
N.C.—5—Capt. W. M. Robey—7496—3—1—10.02.

10-inch Rifles.  
Conn.—3—Capt. G. E. Church—7380—2—2—198.40.  
N.Y.—15—Capt. M. Miller—7283—3—2—99.76.  
R.I.—8—Capt. W. D. Bucklin—7390—4—2—54.21.  
Conn.—8—Capt. C. W. Judson—6810—3—2—50.79.  
N.Y.—16—Capt. C. W. Osborn—4956—3—2—44.75.  
N.Y.—2—Capt. John D. Jennings—6840—3—1—29.60.  
Maine—13—Capt. F. E. Kinnond—9422—4—1—27.94.  
Maine—1—Col. F. B. Welch—8353—4—1—22.80.  
N.Y.—33—Capt. S. G. Teets—6803—3—1—21.40.  
Mass.—10—Capt. G. E. Horton—8867—3—1—15.83.  
Maine—3—Capt. G. C. Wing jr.—7683—4—1—13.67.  
Wash.—4—Capt. C. Parker—4083—3—1—8.96.  
Mass.—1—Col. W. E. Lombard—6720—4—1—8.47.  
Mass.—3—Capt. H. S. Cushing—5850—3—1—7.71.

12-inch Rifles.  
Mass.—12—Capt. H. A. Skinner—8907—3—2—247.64.  
Maine—1—Capt. F. E. Cummings—8646—3—2—155.49.  
N.H.—1—Capt. F. T. Harriman—5326—3—3—105.30.  
Maine—1—Col. F. B. Welch—7697—4—2—101.01.  
N.Y.—17—Capt. F. G. Murray—6227—3—2—88.83.  
N.Y.—4—Capt. H. M. Wright—6433—3—2—86.00.  
N.Y.—21—Capt. T. W. Baldwin—6180—3—2—72.09.  
Conn.—1—Capt. M. B. Payne—7225—2—1—67.28.  
Maine—8—Capt. C. J. Kelleher—8270—3—1—41.27.  
Maine—9—Capt. A. Cushman jr.—8823—3—1—39.11.  
Conn.—14—Capt. George E. Hawes—7410—2—1—37.61.  
N.H.—3—Capt. A. E. Foss—5283—3—2—35.94.  
Maine—2—Capt. Vernon W. Hall—8793—3—1—35.18.  
N.Y.—18—Capt. B. F. Wetzelberg—7856—3—1—32.54.  
N.Y.—7—Capt. E. H. Adams—6890—3—1—27.20.  
Wash.—5—Capt. H. H. Beech—5056—3—2—18.35.  
Wash.—3—Capt. B. W. Paschke—6112—3—1—17.82.

12-inch Mortars.  
State, Co., battery commander, No. shots, No. hits, figure of merit.  
N.C.—3—Capt. E. D. Kuykendall—2—2—81.70.  
N.Y.—1—Capt. Frank Deane—12—7—48.27.  
N.Y.—3—Capt. G. W. Johnson—12—7—48.27.  
N.Y.—5—Capt. R. McLeer—12—7—48.27.  
N.Y.—6—Capt. A. C. B. McNevin—12—7—48.27.  
N.Y.—25—Capt. A. N. Bremer—6—3—46.13.  
N.Y.—28—Capt. W. D. Spear—6—3—46.13.  
N.C.—4—Capt. C. L. Sharer—2—1—24.90.  
Mass.—7—Capt. G. M. King—5—1—1.91.

#### OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Charles L. Clifford, who was dismissed from the U.S. Naval Academy for direct disobedience of orders in connection with missing his ship while on a practice cruise in Bergen, Norway, has raised a very interesting question by making an application for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army. An application for enlistment in the Army by Mr. Clifford was disapproved by the War Department after having been referred to the Navy Department. The regulations provide that a civilian, to be eligible for appointment to the Army, must be approved as to habits and moral character. "This being so," says the Judge Advocate General in reviewing the case, "in the first instance limits the consideration to those who show by their application the usual testimonials that they may be presumed to possess the necessary qualifications. There is no statute prohibiting the appointment to second lieutenancy in the Army of a candidate dismissed from the Naval Academy under the circumstances shown in the present case. The question then of such appointment is one addressed to the soundest discretion of the appointing power." So far as is known Mr. Clifford's application shows that he complies with the moral character specifications of the Army, but the Judge Advocate General expresses the opinion that Mr. Clifford should not be commissioned in the Army. He declares that there is no authority under which "the applicant could be commissioned until after the graduation of the class of 1913," adding: "The applicant about seven months ago applied for permission to enlist in the Army for purpose of obtaining a commission, and the War Department, in view of his dismissal from the Navy, declined to grant the permission. To permit this applicant now to take the examination and enter upon a direct path to a commission in the Army, when two years ago he was dismissed by the President from a sister branch of the Service requiring no higher moral qualifications than does the Army, when seven months ago he was denied permission by the Secretary of War to enlist and thus to endeavor to earn, after at least two years' service, a commission in the same Service, which he now proposes by direct appointment, would not only be inconsistent, in my opinion, but would constitute an exercise of executive discretion that would operate against the best interests of the Service."

The Judge Advocate General has decided in the case of the mutual transfer of 1st Lieut. George W. Morrow, C.A.C., and Capt. Charles D. Mettler, Ord. Dept. (1st Lieut., Field Art.), that the vacancy in the Coast Artillery dated from the acceptance of the commission by Lieutenant Mettler in the Ordnance Department. This is due to the fact that Lieutenant Mettler continues in his position as a detailed captain in the Ordnance De-

partment. The transfer in question was finally consummated Nov. 19, 1912, and any vacancy that has resulted from the transfer continues until the termination of details in the Ordnance Department antedating Nov. 19.

#### DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that pictures and candelabra are part of the ordinary furniture of a living room, so that, in spite of their ornamental character, they may be included in the purchase by Col. Francis A. Winter, M.C., U.S.A., of the "necessary furniture" for nurses' quarters at a hospital.

It is decided that the paymaster of a gunboat is entitled to a clerk, provided the vessel has a complement of over 175 men.

It is held that a corporal and sergeant, Signal Corps, U.S.A., is not entitled to extra pay as a chauffeur, he being properly on duty by superior authority, receiving increased pay as a non-com. and doing none of the duties of a soldier.

Congress provided that no pay should be withheld from Col. J. M. Carson, D.Q.M.G., U.S.A., because of the liability for \$1,975 incurred by him in the purchase of polo ponies for West Point. The Comptroller holds that this does not prevent his suing for the amount, but before instituting proceedings he will give a reasonable time for Congressional action for the relief of Colonel Carson.

The Comptroller holds that it was the duty of Paymr. F. P. Sackett, U.S.N., to ascertain whether men he was paying extra pay to were citizens or not, and that he is chargeable with the amount paid to men who could present no satisfactory proof of citizenship.

The Comptroller declines to allow certain men connected with the investigation of coal in Alaska for personal effects, valued at \$1,318.43, lost with a barge on which they were being transported. "The Government," he says, "is not an insurer of private property."

The Comptroller decides that the expenses of the collier Nero, which engaged in transporting sand for the completion of the Pearl Harbor drydock, should be charged to the appropriation for the dock.

It is decided that veterinarians, though not commissioned officers, are entitled, in addition to their pay, to the allowances of a second lieutenant.

#### BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

Whistles are now available for issue to the Organized Militia.

Perforated sheets for carbon copies of endorsements and letters in connection with the new system of correspondence, as outlined in G.O. No. 23, W.D., 1912, will be supplied in any quantity by the Quartermaster Corps.

The new type of targ for all mortar plotting boards is now under manufacture, and will be ready for issue to the Organized Militia in about one month.

In view of the wonderful results obtained from the administration of the anti-typhoid vaccination in the Army, it is believed the time has come for its recognition and general use in the Organized Militia as a prophylactic against typhoid fever. Already many organizations in the Militia have taken the anti-typhoid vaccination and others have made inquiries concerning it. The anti-typhoid serum can be procured from the Medical Department, U.S. Army, at an approximate cost of 12½ cents for each complete inoculation of three doses.

#### HUMOR OF THE WASHINGTON WALLOW.

To the account of the dinner of the Washington Carabao appearing on page 479 we add the following specimens of its humor:

There was a disturbance at the entrance of the banquet hall which sounded like a man being thrown down ten flights of stairs. When the bombinero was able to make himself heard he calmed the fears of the guests by announcing "That noise was only General Wood throwing out one of our Army poets."

At the request of Chairman Evans the bombinero read the following telegram from the New York Times to the chief of its Washington bureau, R. V. Oulahan: "Please verify the report that General Wood is to resign from the War Department to accept the vice-presidency of a company of which General Ainsworth is the president."

Among a number of telegrams which were read by the bombinero during the evening were the following:

To Chief, Bureau of Militia Affairs:  
The officers of the Organized Militia unanimously request that you have the Militia Pay bill passed this session, provided the rate of pay is equal to that of the Regular Army, and that all officers draw commutation of quarters.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

To Secretary of War:  
On returning from my trip of inspection in the West, I am firmly convinced that the Army is drawing too much Hay.

WOOD.

To W. J. Bryan, c/o The Carabao Society:  
If you will agree not to run for President again, I will also. Have sent similar message to Debs.

T. R.

To Andrew Carnegie, c/o The Carabao:  
I am a recent convert to your movement for universal peace. Can't you get the Bulgarians to join too?

HABDUL HAMID.

The excellent character sketch of Rube, the farmer, in the Service edition of "Life's a Funny Proposition After All," was by Major C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, U.S.A. The impersonation of an officer in field uniform by Capt. F. B. Hennessy was very effective, as was that of Paymr. D. M. Addison, U.S.N., of a Navy officer, in his presentation of the sentiment "The Navy Is a Funny Proposition After All."

The moving picture scene of the landing of the Philippine messenger at Washington was taken at College Park, Md. Lieut. Thomas DeW. Milling, 15th Cav., made the flight for the picture machine in such a manner that it gave a very realistic touch to the scene.

The wallow was at its height when Capt. James A. Moss, who had been acting as stage manager and originated some of the cleverest stunts, was on his way to his new station at Governors Island. Under the Manchu order Captain Moss was required to leave Washington before midnight Dec. 14.

The second annual hop of the members of the U.S. Recruiting Service on duty in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Jersey City will be held on the night of Saturday, Dec. 28, at the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth street, near Third avenue, New York city. Soldiers from all the neighboring forts will participate, and the event is expected to be a big success.

## A WEDDING PRESENT FOR MISS GOULD.

Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., Dec. 18, 1912.

In view of the coming marriage of Miss Helen Miller Gould, who has endeared herself to untold thousands of Uncle Sam's soldiers and sailors through constant acts of philanthropy, I think it would be a fitting tribute to her if the men in the Service would each contribute a small sum of money toward procuring a wedding present to be presented as a token of their everlasting good-will and gratitude.

In the past fifteen years there hasn't been a soldier or sailor that hasn't had her to thank for some little comfort or pleasure. Why not take advantage of the opportunity and show their appreciation of the constant acts of kindness that have been bestowed on them by Miss Helen Gould, their best friend?

RAY M. MILLAR.

Another correspondent who makes the same suggestion says: "Each company, troop and battery commander and ship officer should send money order for amount collected in his respective organization to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, leaving for you to use your judgment in the selection of the present. Not a soldier or sailor in the United States would hesitate to contribute a small sum for a present to that good woman."

## OIL IN THE PHILIPPINES.

With the increasing use of oil as a naval fuel the possibilities of the Philippine Islands as a source of supply are of interest. A Manila correspondent of the New York Sun notes that half a dozen different islands in the Philippine group contain oil—for example, Cebu Island, Leyte Island and the peninsula of Tayabas. It is intended to develop these, and as a preliminary step a U.S. Government expert is going out to select lands for drilling. The oil found in Cebu has a specific gravity of 0.816, and that from Tayabas is very similar. The geological conditions are like those of California, but unlike those of the middle and eastern United States.

Hundreds of claims have been staked out, and it is likely that a commission composed of geologists, agricultural scientists and others will be requested by the Government to classify the land for agricultural and petroleum development. In 1896 a well drilled to a depth of 1,600 feet at Cebu produced oil by pumping, and a hand dug well at Tayabas produced, by pumping, several barrels a day, the oil having a peculiar purple tinge which was most unusual. One or two American companies, with headquarters at San Francisco or New York, are very anxious to obtain permits to drill. It is not unlikely that all lands will first be withdrawn from claimants who have not hitherto exercised drilling rights, and that then a system of leasing will be adopted.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth sends us an appeal on behalf of the Volunteer Prison League, of which she says: "While the man is behind the bars—a ward of the state—those dependent upon him are left in destitution. Many have the most desperate struggle for existence, and in some instances they face cold, eviction and even starvation. We have come into touch with them through our personal work among the prisoners within the walls, and now on our books we have the names, ages and sizes of hundreds of little children for whom we are trying to brighten the Christmas season in the most practical way. This is not promiscuous charity. We investigate every case; we know personally their special needs, and in packing the boxes which are sent to their homes we give them clothing bought to fit each child, shoes, stockings, groceries and toys. We find this is much more lasting and practical in its benefits than having a Christmas treat or dinner, which would only brighten the one day. We are in greater need of funds this year than ever before. As our work extends we are constantly finding new families. We shall be very grateful to those who can help us with donations of money, clothing, dolls or toys. All gifts should be directed to Mrs. Ballington Booth, Volunteer Prison League, 34 West Twenty-eighth street, New York city."

A despatch from Belgrade reports that an official inventory of captured Turkish booty shows that the Serbians have taken 308 quick-firing guns, 200,000 rifles, 400,000 cartridges, a huge quantity of war material and 50,000 uniforms. All of these articles have been brought to Serbia and the arsenals are busy repairing the damaged guns.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Dec. 19, 1912.

The annual meeting of the Governors Island Club was held in the clubhouse, Corbin Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 17, Col. William A. Mann in the chair. Officers were elected to serve as follows: President, Col. William A. Mann; vice-president, Col. John S. Mallory; treasurer, Capt. Thomas W. Darrah; assistant treasurer and secretary, Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges. The auditing committee elected was: Col. William M. Black, Major W. E. Horton, Major Frank W. Coe. The following were elected members of the Hop Association: Col. Stephen C. Mills, Major George T. Patterson, Major W. E. Horton, Capt. Robert T. Allen and Lieut. W. E. Larned.

Col. and Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham gave a dinner at their quarters in the Arsenal on the 17th, at which their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Devoil, Miss Morrison, Miss Shields, Lieutenants Isham and Hodges, 29th Inf., Col. and Mrs. John A. Hull gave a charming garrison bridge party on Wednesday evening of this week. There were seven tables and prizes were won by Mesdames Downing and Coe, and by Colonels Mann and Simpson, Major Samuel Reber and Captains Darrah and Allen. A supper was served, at which Mrs. Hull was assisted by Mrs. George Young and Mrs. James J. Mayes.

Mrs. Brooke, of Washington, and her daughter are guests of Mrs. John S. Mallory. Miss Shields is visiting Mrs. W. A. Mann. Capt. James A. Moss, assigned to the 29th Infantry, has arrived at the post. Mrs. Rogers Birnie and Miss Ingram are visiting in Philadelphia, and Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner is in Baltimore for the week.

Mrs. William C. Rafferty gave a tea on the 15th. Among her guests from New York were Mrs. Patten Glover, Mrs. Dugro, Mrs. J. B. Harris, Mrs. and Miss Schermerhorn and Mrs. William Van Beuren Mitchell, Baroness Monfred Von Montbe, and Messrs. Powers, Craighton, Stone and Dugro, of New York. The table and house decorations were red carnations. Chaplain and Mrs. E. B. Smith gave an entertainment for officers' children on the 19th, being readings of Dickens's Christmas Carol and "The Night Before Christmas," with stereopticon illustrations, in the way of encouragement of the Christmas spirit, which, however, appears very fully developed already here.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. DEC. 19, 1912, WAR DEPT.

The leave granted Capt. Laurence Halstead, 6th Inf., Nov. 14, extended one month.  
Capt. Frank B. Davis, 14th Inf., upon expiration of his present leave, will join regiment at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.

First Lieut. Charles P. George, jr., 2d Field Art., to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.  
Leave for months, with permission to return to the United States, via Europe, granted 1st Lieut. Roderic W. Browne, M.R.C., upon relief from duty in Philippines.

Col. Edwin P. Andrus, Cav., with his consent assigned to active duty and detailed for general recruiting service upon his retirement from active service. Colonel Andrus will proceed to Syracuse, N.Y., relieving 1st Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, Cav.

The name of 1st Lieut. Rodman Butler, 2d Cav., placed on the list of detached officers Jan. 2, 1913, and the name of 1st Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, Cav., removed therefrom. Lieutenant Smith is assigned to the 2d Cavalry.

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person to Major Andrew Hero, jr., C.A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 15, 1913, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieuts. Albert H. Barkley, Walter Singles, Rollo F. Anderson, Edward E. Farnsworth, Jacob A. Mack, William T. Carpenter, John L. Holcombe, Frank H. Phipps, jr., and Thomas Duncan; 2d Lieuts. Richard S. Dodson, Christopher D. Pierce, Philip M. L. Jungstedt, Wallace L. Clay, Charles M. Steese, Fenelon Cannon, Rex Chandler, John P. McCaskey, jr., and Edward S. Harrison.

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 266, Nov. 12, 1912, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, 9th Cav., to sail on the transport to leave San Francisco Jan. 5, 1913, is amended so as to direct that officer to sail on the Feb. 5 transport to join the 8th Cavalry in the Philippines Division.

First Lieut. John A. Barry, 2d Cav., from Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., to his troop.

Capt. Isaac A. Saxton, 26th Inf., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, for treatment.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Frederick C. Shattuck, M.R.C., accepted, to take effect Dec. 19, 1912.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Frederick C. Shattuck, M.R.C., accepted, to take effect Dec. 19, 1912.

The following officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps: Capt. William T. Merry, 9th Inf.; Capt. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf.; Capt. Robert O. Van Horn, 17th Inf.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Dec. 20, 1912.

Promotions in the Army.

Medical Corps.

Lieut. William Crosby, M.C., to be colonel, Dec. 7, 1912, vice Gros, retired.

Major Champe C. McCulloch, jr., M.C., to be lieutenant colonel, Dec. 7, 1912, vice Crosby, promoted.

Capt. Perry L. Boyer, M.C., to be major, Dec. 7, 1912, vice McCulloch, jr., promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Major Waldo E. Ayer, 2d Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, Dec. 12, 1912, vice Hearn, died Dec. 11, 1912.

Capt. William F. Grote, 18th Inf., to be major, Dec. 12, 1912, vice Ayer, promoted.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. George L. Van Dusen, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant, Nov. 16, 1912, vice Upham, resigned.

Second Lieut. Belton O'N. Kennedy, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant, Nov. 19, 1912, vice Morrow, jr., transferred to Field Artillery.

Quartermaster Corps.

Capt. David B. Case, Q.M.C., to be major, Nov. 1, 1912.

Capt. William Elliott, Q.M.C., to be major, Nov. 1, 1912.

Capt. James A. Logan, jr., Q.M.C., to be major, Nov. 1, 1912.

Appointment in the Army.

Chaplain Rev. Jeremiah Augustine Lenehan, of Kansas, to be chaplain, with rank of first lieutenant, Dec. 12, 1912, vice Denning, resigned.

Appointment by transfer in the Army.

Second Lieut. Walter F. Winton, 7th Cav., to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery, with rank from July 23, 1912.

## LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave one month, about Dec. 15, 1912, or as services can be spared, subject to recall, to Major Godfrey H. Macdonald, 13th Cav. (Dec. 2, D.T.).

Leave one month, about Dec. 1, 1912, subject to recall, to 1st Lieut. Victor E. Watkins, M.R.C. (Nov. 30, D.T.).

The leave granted Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 14th Cav., extended fifteen days. (Nov. 30, D.T.).

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for one month to 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Morrow, jr., 23d Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Dec. 10, D. Lakes.).

Leave one month and twenty-one days, about Dec. 15, 1912, to 2d Lieut. Emmett W. Smith, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Dec. 10, D. Lakes.).

Leave twenty days to 1st Lieut. Robert L. Meador, 9th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Dec. 6, D. Lakes.).

Leave one month, about Jan. 3, 1913, to Lieut. Col. Charles Wilcox, M.C., Fort Sheridan. (Dec. 6, D. Lakes.).

Leave one month, about Dec. 25, 1912, to 1st Lieut. Converse R. Lewis, 23d Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison. (Dec. 14, D. Lakes.).

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Ivens Jones, 1st Field Art., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Nov. 30, D. Lakes.).

Leave two months, about Dec. 15, 1912, to 1st Lieut. Robert L. Meador, 9th Inf., Fort Snelling. (Nov. 30, D. Lakes.).

Leave fifteen days, about Dec. 20, 1912, to Capt. Milo C. Corey, 23d Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison. (Nov. 30, D. Lakes.).

First Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th Inf., relieved from duty as aid to the department commander on Dec. 14, 1912, and will rejoin company at Fort George Wright, Wash., at expiration of leave. (Dec. 4, D. Lakes.).

Second Lieut. Charles L. Wyman, 17th Inf., relieved duty as aid to the department commander Dec. 14, 1912, and will rejoin regiment at Fort McPherson. (Dec. 4, D. Lakes.).

Leave twenty days, about Dec. 15, 1912, to Capt. Edward Croft, 19th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Dec. 4, D. Lakes.).

## BULLETIN 22, NOV. 21, 1912, WAR DEPT.

This bulletin publishes opinions of the Judge Advocate General, having special reference to the Army Appropriation Act of Aug. 24, 1912, (37 Stat. 569-594).

## BULLETIN 23, DEC. 3, 1912, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. I, Bulletin 11, War D., July 26, 1912, publishing the Executive Order directing that national flags and union jacks for the departments of the Government shall conform to certain proportions and sizes, is rescinded.

II. Publishes an Executive Order establishing the proportions of national flags and union jacks for all departments of the Government. (a) Exception: The colors carried by troops, and camp colors, shall be the sizes prescribed for the Military Service (Army and Navy).

III. The following addition to the scale of equivalents governing in the issue and sale of fuel, as authorized by regulations and prescribed in existing orders, is published for the information of all concerned:

One cord of average oak wood shall be held as the equivalent of 112 gallons of crude oil.

## G.O. 52, DEC. 12, 1912, WAR DEPT.

I. By direction of the President, that part of the sentence of a general court-martial which imposed a reduction of fifty files in lineal rank in the case of Capt. William B. Cochran, 24th Inf., now captain, Q.M. Corps, published in G.O. 70, War D., March 30, 1907, is remitted.

II. The next to the last sentence of Par. 9, G.O. 182, War D., Aug. 30, 1907, is amended to read as follows:

9. \* \* \* When all reports of an Artillery district shall

have been received the Artillery district commander will transmit them, with such recommendations as he may desire to make, directly to the Chief of Coast Artillery. \* \* \*

III. The section immediately following the table in Par. 1, G.O. 24, War D., Feb. 17, 1911, is amended to read as follows:

The necessary harness for the wire cart teams, the equipment for the riding horses, and pack harness for the pack mules will be provided by the Ordnance Department. The necessary harness for the draft mules will be provided by the Quartermaster Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

## G.O. 25, DEC. 5, 1912, CENTRAL DIVISION.

In compliance with Par. I, G.O. 28, War D., Aug. 27, 1912, the undersigned assumes command of the Central Division.

WILLIAM H. CARTER, Major Gen., U.S.A.

## G.O. 15, DEC. 6, 1912, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Under Par. 957½, Army Regulations, 1910, (see G.O. 172, War D., 1911), it is held that when a prisoner is placed on probation he is by that act restored to duty and does not continue to serve sentence. Should his conduct not be good while on probation he may again be placed in confinement to serve the total number of days of the original sentence remaining the day he was placed on probation.

Thus, a soldier placed on probation after serving fifteen days of a thirty days' sentence should be held to serve the remaining fifteen days if again confined at any time before expiration of thirty days from date of sentence.

By order of Colonel Van Orsdale:

C. H. BARTH, A.G.

## G.O. 16, DEC. 11, 1912, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Second Lieut. Albert S. J. Tucker, 9th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky., is detailed and announced as aid to Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, and will report at these headquarters for duty.

## G.O. 17, DEC. 12, 1912, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Under the provisions of Army Regulations 195, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Gulf.

J. T. VAN ORSDALE, Colonel, 17th Inf.

## G.O. 4, DEC. 16, 1912, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

First Lieut. George C. Lawrason, 25th Inf., having reported at these headquarters on the 15th instant in compliance with Par. 21, S.O. 286, c.s., War D., is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S. Army, with station in this city, effective on that date.

By command of Brigadier General Hoyt:

THOMAS J. LEWIS, Adjutant General.

## G.O. 15, DEC. 12, 1912, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Second Lieut. Raymond D. Smith, 4th Inf., from duty as aid to Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, Dec. 15, 1912, to Fort Crook, Neb., and join the company.

## G.O. 68, OCT. 10, 1912, PHILIPPINE DIVISION.

I. So much of G.O. 19, these headquarters, March 7, 1912, as relates to paymasters being at Pier 1 from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., the day before sailing of transports, is revoked.

II. Par. 266, G.O. 1, these headquarters, Jan. 1, 1909, is amended to read as follows:

Unless specified in the order, enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, when changing station, will not carry equipment. Whenever it is considered necessary to transfer with a member of the Hospital Corps any articles of personal equipment, the order directing the travel of the soldier will, in each instance, specify the articles of this character which he will carry. The equipment of men returning to the United States will be retained at their stations.

III. Officers not serving with regiments to which the new Infantry equipment has been issued are not required to purchase equipments of the old design, but may be permitted to draw from the organization with which they are serving, or the post ordnance officer, on memorandum receipt, the articles of old design equipment required by them pending the general issue of the new design equipment.

Officers may purchase the new design equipment if they so desire.

By command of Major General Bell:

H. C. BENSON, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

## G.O. 71, NOV. 8, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

1. In time of peace whenever an officer of the line is detailed on any duty which removes him from actual presence for duty with a troop, battery or company of the branch of the Army to which he belongs, he will inform the officer issuing the order by mail (or telegraph if necessary), whether or not he has been present for duty for two of the preceding six years as required by law; and if he has been so present for two years, the date on which he must return to duty with his organization to avoid violating the law.

2. Whenever a line officer below the rank of major is away from his troop, battery or company, and it becomes necessary for him to return to duty with his troop, battery or company, he will notify the officer by whose authority he is absent, of the date he should rejoin, in order to avoid a violation of the law.

3. This order does not apply to officers of the Philippine Scouts below the grade of major.

By command of Major General Bell:

H. C. BENSON, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

## INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Leave one month to Major Eli A. Helmick, I.G. (Dec. 3, C. Div.).

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Major Harry L. Pettus, Q.M.C., from duty office Chief of Q.M.C., upon expiration of leave; to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as indicated: Quartermaster, Fort Monroe; district Q.M., A.D. Chesapeake Bay; constructing Q.M., Fort Monroe; relieving Major Lutz Wahl, 3d Inf., of that duty; in charge equipment of transports at Newport News, Va., relieving Lieut. Col. George F. Downey, Q.M.C., of that duty. (Dec. 14, War D.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered: Major William G. Gambrell upon closing Denver office of Q.M. Corps will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty as Q.M. of recruit depot, and also assume charge of construction work, relieving Capt. Salmon F. Dutton of that duty. Captain Dutton will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., U.S. Military Prison for duty as Q.M., and in addition to charge of construction work at prison, relieving Capt. Walter B. McCaskey of that duty. Captain McCaskey will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and assume charge of the Pittsburgh Storage and Supply Depot, relieving Capt. Frederick E. Phelps, retired. (Dec. 17, War D.).

Q.M. Sergt. William J. Murphy, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., to the general depot, Q.M.C., San Francisco, for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.).

Q.M. Sergt. William O. Carter, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.).

Q.M. Sergt. Berndt Widell, Q.M.C., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to Honolulu on the transport to leave San Francisco Feb. 5, 1913. (Dec. 17, War D.).

Q.M. Sergt. Orient C. Watts, Q.M.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., to Fort Strong, Mass., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Eber I. Sharp, Q.M.C., who will be sent to the General Depot of the Q.M. Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., for temporary duty. (Dec. 16, War D.).

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Following enlisted men, H.C., now at recruit depot, Fort McDowell, will be sent to stations indicated for duty: Sergt. 1st Class Quentin J. Barker to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.; Sergt. 1st Class Adam Korn to Springfield Armory, Mass.; Sergt. William D. Voorhis, Field Hospital No. 1, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Dec. 14, War D.).

Sergt. 1st Class Will G. Butler, H.C., Springfield Armory, Mass., upon arrival of Sergt. 1st Class Adam Korn, H.C., will be sent to Manila, P.I., for duty. (Dec. 14, War D.).

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur Entroppe, H.C., upon receipt of this order, will be retired. (Dec. 13, War D.).

The following changes in the duties and stations of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

First Lieut. Robert C. McDonald from Fort Baker, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport Sheridan about Jan. 6, 1913, for Hawaii and report at Fort Kamehameha for duty.

First Lieut. Albert P. Clark from Fort Williams, Maine, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport about Feb. 5, 1913, for Hawaii and report at Schofield Barracks for duty.

First Lieut. Bert R. Huntington from duty at Fort Worden, Wash., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and to San Francisco and take transport about Feb. 5, 1913, for Hawaii and report at Fort De Russy for duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty at the station designated after his name, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport about April 5, 1913, for the Philippines for duty:

Major Robert M. Thornburgh, M.C., Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. Lloyd L. Smith, M.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.

Capt. Louis H. Hanson, M.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

First Lieut. Paul W. Gibson, M.C., the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

First Lieut. Frank N. Chilton, M.C., Fort Myer, Va.

First Lieut. James L. Robinson, M.C., Fort Wayne, Mich.

First Lieut. Josiah H. Holland, M.C., Fort Douglas, Utah.

First Lieut. Lloyd A. Kefauver, M.C., Fort Riley, Kas.

First Lieut. William H. Myers, M.R.C., Fort Sevier, Ga.

First Lieut. Henry F. Lincoln, M.R.C., Fort Apache, Ariz. (Dec. 17, War D.)

The following officers are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, about April 15, 1913, and will then proceed to the United States, and report by telegraph to The A.G. for further orders: Capt. John W. Hanner, Edward B. Veder, Theodore Lamson, James D. Hysinger, John B. Huggins and Henry C. Coburn, Jr., M.C., 1st Lieuts. Thomas W. Penrose and Edgar F. Haines, M.R.C. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Leave twenty days to Major M. A. W. Shockey, M.C. (Dec. 11, E. Div.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Michael Kelly, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Jens Christensen, H.C., from Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., to recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Acting Dental Surg. Mortimer Sanderson relieved duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about April 5, 1913, for Philippines for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Leave twenty-five days, to terminate not later than March 5, 1913, on which date he is ordered to sail for Manila, P.I., is granted Acting Dental Surg. James F. Feeley. (Dec. 11, E. Div.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 277, War D., Nov. 25, 1912, as directs 2d Lieut. Donald H. Connolly, C.E., to report Fort Leavenworth for test in horsemanship is amended to direct him to report Fort Sill, Okla., for the test. (Dec. 14, War D.)

The following officers of Corps of Engineers will report in person to Col. William T. Russell, C.E., president of examining board at the Army Building, New York city, at such time as they may be required for examination for promotion: Capt. Albert E. Waldron, 1st Lieut. William A. Johnson, 2d Lieut. John W. Stewart. Before proceeding to New York city each officer will report to C.O. of the post or station city designated for the prescribed test in horsemanship. Captain Waldron and 2d Lieutenant Johnson to the Superintendent, U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y. (Dec. 16, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Par. 24, S.O. 288, War D., Dec. 9, 1912, relating to Ord. Sergts. Eric Nilan and Michael Souders revoked. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Par. 15, S.O. 285, War D., Dec. 5, 1912, relating to Ord. Sergts. John Dixon and Philip W. Cahill revoked. (Dec. 14, War D.)

First Class Pvt. John Kohle, O.D., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 12, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Capt. George E. Kumpke, S.C., assigned to command of Field Co. D, Signal Corps, upon his arrival at Fort Leavenworth, relieving Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, S.C., who will report to the commandant of the Army Service Schools for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

The following promotions and appointments in the Signal Corps are announced:

To be sergeant: Corpl. John E. Rundquist, to date Dec. 14, 1912.

To be corporals: First Class Privts. Edward J. Anderson, Arthur L. Bruhl, William A. Bertrand, James Kelly and George J. Kestell, to date Dec. 16, 1912.

#### CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. FRANK WEST.

First Lieut. William W. Gordon, 2d Cav., relieved assignment to that regiment, Dec. 15, 1912. (Dec. 14, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

First Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav., to general recruiting service; to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., recruit depot for temporary duty. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Capt. William D. Chitty, Cav., assigned to Troop D, 4th Cav., Dec. 12, vice Captain Smith, transferred. Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, 5th Cav., attached to Troop D, 4th Cav., until arrival at Schofield Barracks, I.T.

Capt. Christian Briand, 4th Cav., unassigned, was on Dec. 9 assigned to Troop I, of the regiment.

The following assignments of unassigned officers of the 4th U.S. Cav. were announced Dec. 6: Capt. Louis C. Scherer to Troop A, Capt. James S. Parker to B, Capt. John S. Fair to G, 1st Lieut. Jens E. Stejle to A, 1st Lieut. Sebring C. Megill to M, 2d Lieut. Alexander L. P. Johnson to I. Second Lieut. A. L. P. Johnson will remain on temporary duty with Troop D of the regiment until further orders.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Leave twelve days, about Dec. 22, 1912, to 2d Lieut. Sloan Doak, 5th Cav. (Dec. 17, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

Major Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect April 13, 1913, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., after more than thirty-three years' service. He will proceed to his home. Leave from Dec. 14, 1912, to and including April 13, 1913, is granted Major Farber. (Dec. 13, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave three months, upon his relief from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., is granted Major William T. Litchbrant, 9th Cav. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Frederick J. Herman, 9th Cav. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Leave twenty days, upon relief from duty at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, to 2d Lieut. Paul C. Raborg, 9th Cav. (Dec. 13, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Par. 2, S.O. 285, Dec. 5, 1912, War D., relating to Capt. William F. H. Godson, 10th Cav., is revoked. (Dec. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Carl H. Müller, 10th Cav., detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., Dec. 16, 1912. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Leave one month, upon relief duty at Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, to Capt. Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Sergt. Barry Henson, Troop I, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 17, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Capt. Alexander M. Miller, 11th Cav., leave one month, about Jan. 1, 1913. (Dec. 9, D.G.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Leave eighteen days, about Dec. 21, 1912, to 2d Lieut. William M. Grimes, 12th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (Dec. 3, D. Mo.)

Capt. Henry J. McKenney, 12th Cav., from duty with 13th Cavalry; to Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty. Upon completion of this duty will join regiment. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Major Stephen H. Elliott, 12th Cav., will proceed proper time to Fort Leavenworth, and report in person Jan. 1, 1913, for duty for three months, and upon completion return to proper station. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, upon relief from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, to 2d Lieut. William D. Geary, 12th Cav. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Leave one month, upon relief from duty Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, to Capt. John M. Morgan, 12th Cav. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Leave twelve days, about Dec. 22, 1912, to 2d Lieut. William H. Garrison, Jr., 12th Cav. (Dec. 18, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Second Lieut. George F. Patten, 13th Cav., to West Point for duty. (Dec. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Henry T. Bull, 13th Cav., detailed professor of military science and tactics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Leave ten days, Dec. 16, 1912, to Capt. Guy V. Henry, 13th Cav. (Dec. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Henry T. Bull, 13th Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty, and upon completion to Ithaca, N.Y., as heretofore ordered. (Dec. 16, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

So much of Par. 27, S.O. 285, War D., Dec. 5, 1912, as assigns Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis, Cav., to the 14th Cav., Dec. 16, 1912, and directs him to join troop in that regiment to which he may be assigned is revoked, and he is assigned to the 8th Cavalry, Dec. 16, 1912. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Leave twenty days to 1st Lieut. Joseph D. Park, 14th Cav. (Dec. 13, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave two months, about Jan. 2, 1913, granted Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav. (Dec. 9, D.E.)

#### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The leave granted Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, Cavalry, is further extended one month. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Leave twenty-two days to Capt. Christian Briand, Cavalry. He will join 4th Cavalry at San Francisco, Cal., in time to sail with it to Honolulu, Jan. 6, 1913. (Dec. 12, War D.)

So much of Par. 27, S.O. 285, Dec. 5, 1912, War D., as assigns 1st Lieut. Innis P. Swift, Cavalry, to 6th Cavalry, is revoked. Lieutenant Swift is assigned to 2d Cavalry, Dec. 16, 1912, to join troop to which he may be assigned. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Col. Edwin P. Andrus, Cav., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect Dec. 31, 1912, after more than forty-one years' service. He will proceed to his home. (Dec. 17, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. —

Capt. Edward A. Stuart, 2d Field Art., recruiting officer, from duty in New York city to Dallas, Texas, for duty at the latter place, relieving officer in charge of the recruiting station there. (Dec. 13, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Leave two months, to go beyond the sea, to Capt. Willard D. Newbill, 3d Field Art., about Dec. 17, 1912. (Dec. 9, D.E.)

First Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, 3d Field Art., relieved as aid on the staff of Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, Dec. 5, 1912. He will join battery to which assigned. (Nov. 30, C. Div.)

Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., 4th Field Art., relieved from further operation of Par. 23, S.O. 218, Sept. 16, 1912, War D. (Dec. 16, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Leave four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Capt. George M. Brooke, 4th Field Art. (Dec. 17, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Leave ten days, upon relief from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, to 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Gruber, 5th Field Art. (Dec. 1, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Fred T. Cruse, 5th Field Art., is extended eight days. (Dec. 17, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. George M. Morrow, Jr., Field Art., relieved duty at West Point, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1912. (Dec. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. John C. Maul, Field Art., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 17, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave fifteen days, about Dec. 23, 1912, to 2d Lieut. Edgar B. Colladay, C.A.C. (Dec. 5, D.E.)

Leave ten days, about Dec. 21, 1912, to 1st Lieut. John G. Donovan, C.A.C. (Dec. 11, C.A.C.)

Leave seven days, about Dec. 24, 1912, to 1st Lieut. William P. Wilson, C.A.C. (Dec. 11, C.A.C.)

Leave four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to 1st Lieut. Walter J. Büttgenbach, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Major William Chamberlaine, C.A.C., detailed as recorder of the joint board of officers of the Army and of the Navy, for the purpose of making a report upon the subject of the necessary defenses for the Panama Canal, relieving Capt. Stanley D. Embick, C.A.C. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Major William Chamberlaine, C.A.C., is detailed and announced as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, vice Capt. Stanley D. Embick, C.A.C., relieved. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Leave twelve days, about Dec. 22, 1912, granted 1st Lieut. Furman E. McCammon, C.A.C. (Dec. 3, C. Div.)

So much of Par. 32, S.O. 272, Nov. 19, 1912, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Geoffrey Bartlett and 1st Lieut. Albert L. Loustalt, C.A.C., is amended so as to assign Lieutenant Bartlett to the 98th Co. and Lieutenant Loustalt to the 76th Co. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Each of the following second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Nov. 25, 1912, is assigned or attached to the company hereinafter specified, and will report in person to C.O. of the post designated after his name for temporary duty for a period not exceeding five days, ending at such time as will enable him to complete the journey from that post to Fort Monroe, Va., not later than Jan. 7, 1913. He will be relieved from temporary duty at the post at which he first reports in time to comply with this order, and will then proceed to Fort Monroe and report in person not later than Jan. 7, 1913, for a course of instruction:

Archib. S. Buyers, assigned to 35th Co., Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Ernest L. Osborne, assigned to 41st Co., Fort Banks, Mass.

William A. Borden, assigned to 69th Co., Washington Barracks, D.C.

Francis T. Armstrong, attached to 72d Co., Fort Jay, N.Y.

Edwin B. Spiller, assigned to 168th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.

Cecil G. Young, assigned to 166th Co., Washington Barracks, D.C.

Carl A. Waldmann, assigned to 118th Co., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Paul W. Evans, assigned to 58th Co., Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Henry A. Wingate, assigned to 6th Co., Washington Barracks, D.C.

William C. Washington, attached to 41st Co., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Alfred B. Quinton, Jr., attached to 35th Co., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Leave one month, upon being relieved at Fort Slocum, N.Y., to 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Terry, C.A.C. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Capt. Richard K. Cravens, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to report about Jan. 1, 1913, for duty, relieving Capt. Albert C. Thompson, Jr., C.A.C., from duty at that depot and from further duty on recruiting service. (Dec. 12, War D.)

The name of Capt. Richard K. Cravens, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, Jan. 1, 1913, and the name of Capt. Albert C. Thompson, Jr., C.A.C., is removed therefrom,

Dec. 31. Captain Thompson is assigned to the 103d Co., Jan. 1, 1913, and upon his relief from recruiting duty will join company. (Dec. 12, War D.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 283, Dec. 3, 1912, War D., as relates to Capt. Richard K. Cravens, C.A.C., is revoked. (Dec. 12, War D.)

So much of Par. 32, S.O. 283, Dec. 3, 1912, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Eugene B. Walker, C.A.C., is revoked. (Dec. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick L. Martin, C.A.C., from assignment to the 26th Co., placed on the unassigned list, Dec. 31, 1912, and will proceed at proper time to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking regular course at school. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Major Percy M. Kessler, C.A.C., from assignment to duty at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and upon expiration of present leave will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Leave twenty days, upon his relief from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., to 1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, Jr., C.A.C. (Dec. 13, War D.)

So much of Par. 19, S.O. 283, Dec. 3, 1912, War D., as assigns 1st Lieut. Wilmet A. Danielson, C.A.C., to the 94th Co. is amended so as to assign that officer to the 126th Co. (Dec. 13, War D.)

So much of Par. 22, S.O. 283, Dec. 3, 1912, War D., as assigns Capt. William A. Covington, C.A.C., to the 63d Co. is amended so as to assign that officer to the 126th Co. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Capt. John L. Hughes, C.A.C., is transferred from the 126th Co. to the 26th Co. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Capt. Clifford Jones, C.A.C., to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to join 75th Co. and sail with it on transport to leave about Jan. 5, 1913, for Honolulu. (Dec. 13, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Walter E. Donahue, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 13, 1912, for the good of the Service. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Capt. Francis W. Ralston, C.A.C., and 2d Lieut. George S. Fallon, Jr., 15th Cav., to Washington Dec. 14, 1912, for temporary duty. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days to 2d Lieut. Octave De Carré, C.A.C. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Sergt. Eustace O. Squires, 49th Co., C.A.C., Fort Williams, Maine, is transferred as sergeant to 5th Infantry with a view to filling one of the vacancies in that regiment, and he is detailed to duty with Militia of Maine; to Lewiston, Maine, for duty. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Leave ten days, about Dec. 15, 1912, to 2d Lieut. John A. Baird, C.A.C. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

Leave seven days, about Dec. 14, 1912, to Capt. Samuel C. Cardwell, C.A.C. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

Leave ten days, about Dec. 15, 1912, to 2d Lieut. Robert E. Kimball and 2d Lieut. Randolph T. Pendleton, C.A.C. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 15, 1912, to Major Frederick E. Johnston, C.A.C. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

Leave ten days, about Dec. 15, 1912, to 2d Lieut. Benjamin N. Booth, C.A.C., and 2d Lieut. Roy S. Atwood and 2d Lieut. Avery J. French, C.A.C. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

Leave ten days, about Dec. 14, 1912, to 2d Lieut. Cedric M. S. Skene, C.A.C. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

Leave ten days, about Dec. 15, 1912, to 2d Lieut. Samuel F. Hawkins and 2d Lieut. Oscar Krupp, C.A.C. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

Leave ten days, about Dec. 15, 1912, to 2d Lieuts. John P. Leavenworth, Lewis A. Nickerson, Oscar J. Gatchell and Leonard L. Barrett, C.A.C. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

Leave twenty-two days, about Dec. 16, 1912, to 1st Lieut. Philip S. Gage, C.A.C. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

Leave seventeen days, about Dec. 11, 1912, to 1st Lieut. Jacob Frank, C.A.C. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

Leave twelve days, about Dec. 14, 1912, to 2d Lieut. Arthur E. Rowland, C.A.C. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

Leave ten days to 2d Lieut. Paul L. Ferron, C.A.C. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Leave ten days to 2d Lieut. William H. Jouett, C.A.C. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Leave fourteen days, about Dec. 20, 1912, to 1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Leave seven days, Dec. 15, 1912, to Capt. Charles H. Patterson, C.A.C. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Leave ten days to 2d Lieut. George I. Thatcher, C.A.C. (Dec. 14, War D.)

The Artillery District of Honolulu, the establishment of which is announced in Par. I, G.O. 74, War D., April 24, 1909, will be known and designated hereafter as the Artillery District of Oahu. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Leave ten days to 2d Lieut. Rudolf W. Riefkohl, C.A.C. (Dec. 14, War D.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 283, Dec. 3, 1

So much of Par. 32, S.O. 283, Dec. 3, 1912, War D., as relates to the following first lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps is amended so as to place these officers on the unassigned list, Dec. 14, 1912: Robert E. Vose, Guy A. Mix, Jacob Frank, Peter H. Otosen, John N. Reynolds, Louis D. Pepin, Willis C. Knight, John R. Ellis, Robert E. M. Goolrick, John B. Maynard. (Dec. 14, War D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Capt. Michael H. Barry from assignment to 36th Co., placed on unassigned list, and will report in person to C.O., Artillery District of Baltimore, for duty on his staff.

Capt. William H. Wilson transferred from 28th Co. to 151st, and will join that company upon expiration of leave.

Capt. James J. Long transferred from 120th Co. to 93d, and will join that company.

Capt. John M. Page transferred from 93d Co. to 28th, and upon being relieved from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, he will join company.

Capt. Francis M. Hinkle relieved from assignment to 33d Co., placed on unassigned list, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and sail on transport to leave about Jan. 5, 1913, for Honolulu, and will report to C.O., Artillery District of Hawaii, for duty on his staff.

First Lieut. Thomas Duncan from duty on the staff of the C.O., Artillery District of Baltimore, and assigned to 140th Co., and will join that company.

First Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody transferred from 158th Co. to 60th, and will join that company upon the expiration of leave.

First Lieut. Rollin L. Tilton transferred from 29th Co. to 10th, and will join company.

First Lieut. Ralph C. Harrison transferred from 10th Co. to 68th, and will join company.

First Lieut. Virginius E. Clark transferred from 60th Co. to 158th, and will join company.

Second Lieut. Robert W. Barr transferred from 68th Co. to 148th, and will join company.

Second Lieut. Charles R. Baxter transferred from 148th Co. to 68th, and will join company. (Dec. 14, War D.)

The following officers will report in person on Jan. 1, 1913, or on such date thereafter as may be specified by board, to Major William P. Pence, C.A.C., president of examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion: Capt. Malcolm Young and Harry L. Steele, C.A.C. (Dec. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert O. Edwards, C.A.C., from assignment to 36th Co. and placed on unassigned list, Dec. 14, 1912, and at the proper time to Fort Monroe, Va., on date specified, to take regular course at that school. (Dec. 15, War D.)

So much of Par. 32, S.O. 283, Dec. 3, 1912, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Edgar H. Thompson, C.A.C., is revoked. (Dec. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, C.A.C., transferred from 37th Co. to 84th Co., and will join company to which transferred. (Dec. 16, War D.)

So much of Par. 69, S.O. 293, Dec. 14, 1912, War D., as relates to Capt. Henry C. Merriam, C.A.C., and so much of Par. 71 of the same order as relates to 1st Lieut. John E. Townes, Jr., C.A.C., are revoked. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Capt. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, C.A.C., will return to Fort Pickens, Fla., from Washington. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Capt. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, C.A.C., to Washington and report to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty in his office. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Leave twelve days to Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, C.A.C. (Dec. 17, War D.)

So much of Par. 22, S.O. 283, Dec. 3, 1912, War D., as relates to Capt. David Y. Beckham, C.A.C., is amended so as to assign him to 1st Company, at once. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Leave twelve days to 2d Lieut. Joseph D. Brown, C.A.C. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Leave twenty days to 2d Lieut. Cary R. Wilson, C.A.C. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Leave ten days to 2d Lieut. Philip R. Faymonville, C.A.C. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Leave fifteen days to 2d Lieut. Oscar A. Eastwood, C.A.C. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Leave ten days to 2d Lieut. Lee O. Wright, C.A.C. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Leave ten days to 2d Lieut. Raymond V. Cramer, C.A.C. (Dec. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Theodore M. Chase, C.A.C., Fort Barrancas, Fla., leave twenty-one days, about Dec. 15, 1912. (Dec. 9, D.G.)

First Lieut. John B. Maynard, C.A.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., granted leave for fifteen days, about Dec. 16, 1912. (Dec. 11, D.G.)

Leave ten days, pending acceptance of his resignation from the Army, to 1st Lieut. Walter E. Donahue, C.A.C. (Dec. 11, D.G.)

Leave one month, upon relief from duty at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Jones, C.A.C. (Dec. 12, E. Div.)

Leave twenty days, about Dec. 15, 1912, to 2d Lieut. George W. Easterday, C.A.C. (Dec. 12, E. Div.)

Leave fifteen days, about Dec. 15, 1912, to Capt. Jacob M. Coward, C.A.C. (Dec. 12, E. Div.)

Leave twelve days, about Dec. 14, 1912, to Col. L. Mervin Maus, M.C. (Dec. 12, E. Div.)

Leave ten days, upon relief from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., to 2d Lieut. Stephen H. MacGregor, C.A.C. (Dec. 12, E. Div.)

Leave ten days, upon relief at Fort Monroe, Va., to 2d Lieut. James Kirk, C.A.C. (Dec. 12, E. Div.)

Leave ten days, upon relief at Fort Monroe, Va., to 2d Lieut. Stewart V. Stanley, C.A.C. (Dec. 12, E. Div.)

Leave ten days, upon relief at Fort Monroe, Va., to 2d Lieut. Raymond G. Payne, C.A.C. (Dec. 12, E. Div.)

## INFANTRY.

## 3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Leave twenty-one days, Dec. 10, 1912, to 1st Lieut. Russell James, 3d Inf. (Dec. 3, D.E.)

Leave one month and twenty days, about Dec. 10, 1912, to 2d Lieut. Wentworth H. Moss, 3d Inf. (Nov. 29, D.E.)

So much of Par. 32, S.O. 286, Dec. 6, 1912, War D., as assigns Capt. Jack Hayes, Inf., to 3d Infantry is revoked. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Major Lutz Wahl, 3d Inf., upon relief duty at Fort Monroe, will join regiment. (Dec. 14, War D.)

## 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Capt. Fine W. Smith, 4th Inf., detailed for duty on general recruiting service at New York city. (Dec. 13, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, 4th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Leave two months to Capt. Halstead Dorey, G.S. (assigned to 4th Inf., Dec. 16, 1912). (Dec. 14, War D.)

## 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave one month and twenty days, about Dec. 20, 1912, to Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison, 5th Inf. (Dec. 3, D.E.)

Leave twenty days, about Dec. 16, 1912, to Capt. Howard C. Price, 5th Inf. (Dec. 3, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Oliver Edwards, 5th Inf., is extended two months, with permission to apply for extension of four months and to remain abroad during leave. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Sergt. Guy R. Wood, Co. I, 5th Inf., from duty with Militia of Maine; transferred as sergeant to 49th Co., C.A.C.; to Fort Williams, Maine, for duty. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Sergt. John H. Miller, Co. H, 5th Inf., relieved further duty with Militia of New Jersey when Sergt. Jesse P. Morris, 1st Inf., reports for such duty, and to Co. D, 28th Inf., for duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

## 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Leave for four months, about Jan. 15, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Roy A. Hill, 7th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Dec. 5, C. Div.)

## 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Chaplain Wallace H. Watts, 9th Inf., from further duty at Plattsburg Barracks, Dec. 31, 1912, and join regiment. (Dec. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Hornsby Evans, 9th Inf., relieved duty as aid to Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, Dec. 15, 1912, and on the expiration of leave will join company. (Dec. 11, D.G.)

Leave one month, Dec. 15, 1912, to 1st Lieut. Hornsby Evans, 9th Inf., aid. (Dec. 11, D.G.)

Capt. William K. Naylor, 9th Inf., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty at the schools. (Dec. 17, War D.)

## 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Herbert E. Marshburn, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 11, E. Div.)

## 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave twenty days upon relief present duties to Capt. Stephen O. Fuqua, Inf. (assigned to 12th Inf., Dec. 16, 1912). (Dec. 14, War D.)

Leave ten days, Dec. 16, 1912, to Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Inf. (assigned to 12th Inf., Dec. 16, 1912). (Dec. 13, War D.)

## 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

First Sergt. Martin McDonald, Co. M, 15th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 12, War D.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

First Lieut. Napoleon W. Riley, 16th Inf., detailed professor of military science and tactics at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., to report on or before Jan. 6, 1913. (Dec. 17, War D.)

## 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

The leave ten days granted Major E. N. Jones, 17th Inf., is extended one month, under exceptional circumstances. (Dec. 9, D.G.)

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

First Lieut. Bruce Magruder, 18th Inf., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., to Omaha, Neb., reporting to Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith for duty as aid. (Dec. 9, D. Mo.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 20, 1912, to 1st Lieut. Charles M. Blackford, 18th Inf., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (Dec. 4, D. Mo.)

Leave three months to 1st Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 18th Inf. (Dec. 14, War D.)

So much of Par. 54, S.O. 272, Nov. 19, 1912, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Hans O. Olson, 18th Inf., is revoked. (Dec. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 18th Inf., relieved duty on recruiting service, not later than Dec. 15, 1912, and to join company. (Dec. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 18th Inf., transferred from unassigned to Co. A, at Fort Bliss, Texas. Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf., relieved as adjutant of regiment and assigned to Co. L, and will join that organization. First Lieut. Edward H. Pearce, 18th Inf., relieved as assistant to the adjutant and in addition to his other duties, detailed as acting adjutant of regiment. (Dec. 14, 18th Inf.)

## 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Par. 4, S.O. 286, Dec. 6, 1912, War D., granting leave to 1st Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 20th Inf., is amended, to take effect Dec. 15, 1912. (Dec. 13, War D.)

## 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Sergt. John Malloy, Co. D, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is transferred as sergeant to the 1st Infantry with a view to filling one of the vacancies in that regiment. He is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Oregon. (Dec. 13, War D.)

## 22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

Major Peter Murray, 22d Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty, and upon the completion to West Point, N.Y. (Dec. 12, War D.)

## 23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

First Lieut. Corbit S. Hoffman, 23d Inf., detailed professor of military science and tactics at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, Dec. 16, 1912. (Dec. 12, War D.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf., relieved from assignment to that regiment, and upon expiration of sick leave will proceed to Manila for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Alvin C. Miller, M.C., from duty at Fort George Wright, Wash., upon the departure of the 25th Inf. from that post, Lieutenant Miller will accompany that regiment to San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed from that place to Alcatraz, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

## 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Lieut. Col. William H. Johnston, 26th Inf., from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort Brady, Mich., and assume command of that post. (Dec. 5, C. Div.)

First Lieut. Diers Archer, 26th Inf., detailed professor of military science and tactics at West Virginia University, Morgantown, W.Va., Dec. 16, 1912. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Leave one month, Dec. 15, 1912, granted Capt. Collin H. Ball, Inf. (assigned to 26th Inf., Dec. 16, 1912). (Dec. 13, War D.)

## 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

So much of Par. 32, S.O. 286, Dec. 6, 1912, War D., as assigns Capt. Frank C. Bolles to 28th Inf. is amended to assign that officer to the 3d Inf. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Capt. Edwin J. Nowlen, Inf. (assigned to 28th Inf., Dec. 16, 1912), is relieved from duty on recruiting service and at Fort McDowell, Cal., Dec. 15, 1912, and will join the company to which he may be assigned. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Sergt. Jesse F. Morris, Co. D, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., is transferred as sergeant to the 1st Infantry and is detailed to duty in connection with the 1st Infantry, N.G.N.J. (Dec. 16, War D.)

## 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Capt. James A. Moss, 29th Inf., relieved duty in Washington, Dec. 15, 1912. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Leave from Dec. 15, 1912, to and including Feb. 5, 1913, to Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, 29th Inf. (transferred to 8th Inf., Dec. 16, 1912); to Philippines on transport from San Francisco, Feb. 5, 1913. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Leave twenty days, about Dec. 20, 1912, to 2d Lieut. John R. Emory, Jr., 29th Inf. (Dec. 3, D.E.)

Leave four months, to apply for an extension of two months, to Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, 29th Inf., about Jan. 15, 1913. (Dec. 17, War D.)

## 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCCLURE.

Capt. Ode C. Nichols, 30th Inf., detailed for duty on general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 13, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. H. M. KOEHLER.

The leave granted Capt. M. K. Taubler, Porto Rico Regiment, is extended one month. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Samuel S. Bryant, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, is extended seven days. (Dec. 3, D.E.)

## INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave one month, about Dec. 10, 1912, with permission to apply for extension of fifteen days, to 1st Lieut. Henry A. Bell, Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb. (Dec. 4, D. Mo.)

Leave one month, upon his relief duty, and before Dec. 15, 1912, to 1st Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb. (Dec. 3, D. Mo.)

Capt. Jack Hayes, Inf., is attached to the 17th Inf. The C.O. of that regiment will assign Captain Hayes to duty with a company with which no captain is serving, and Captain Hayes upon the expiration of his present leave will join company. (Dec. 12, War D.)

The name of Capt. Edwin J. Nowlen, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, to take effect Dec. 15, 1912, and the name of Capt. Ode C. Nichols, 30th Inf., is placed thereon, Dec. 16. Captain Nowlen is assigned to the 28th Inf., Dec. 16, 1912. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Capt. Collin H. Ball, Inf., from duty at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, not later than Dec. 15, 1912. He is assigned to the 26th Inf., Dec. 16, 1912, and will be assigned to a company by C.O. of that regiment. Captain Ball upon his relief from duty at the University of Wisconsin, or at the expiration of any leave, will join company. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Leave two months to Capt. Edwin J. Nowlen, Inf. (assigned to 28th Inf., Dec. 16, 1912). (Dec. 14, War D.)

Second Lieut. Emil F. Reinhardt, 26th Inf., relieved duty connection with Progressive Military Map United States upon completion of field work assigned him, and then to proper station, Fort Wayne, Mich. (Dec. 3, C. Div.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Edwin Butcher, Inf. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. James G. Boswell, Inf. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Capt. William T. Patten, Inf., to San Francisco, Cal., Letterman General Hospital, for treatment. (Dec. 18, War D.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 254, Oct. 28, 1912, War D., as

directs 1st Lieut. James C. Gunn, P.S., to report to C.O., Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is revoked. (Dec. 14, War D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. James C. Gunn, P.S., is further extended four months. (Dec. 14, War D.)

## TRANSFERS.

So much of Par. 33, S.O. 284, Dec. 4, 1912, War D., as transfers 1st Lieut. Vaughn W. Cooper, 12th Cav., to the 8th Cav., as amended by Par. 39, S.O. 288, Dec. 9, 1912, War D., directing him to sail on transport to leave San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1913, is further amended so as to direct Lieutenant Cooper to remain on duty with a troop of the 12th Cavalry until such time as it may be necessary to comply with the orders cited. (Dec. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., 15th Cav., is transferred to the 13th Cavalry, Dec. 12, 1912. He will join troop to which he may be assigned. (Dec. 12, War D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Field Artillery arm are ordered:

First Lieut. Samuel R. Hopkins from 4th Field Art. to 3d. First Lieut. Charles P. Hollingsworth from 3d Field Art. to 4th.

Lieutenant Hopkins will be assigned to a battery of the 3d Field Artillery at Fort Myer, Va., and upon expiration of leave will join that battery.

Lieutenant Hollingsworth will be assigned to a battery and will, as soon as practicable after Feb. 1, 1913, join battery. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. Charles L. Wyman, 17th Inf., is transferred to the 9th Infantry. He will be assigned by C.O. of that regiment to a company at Fort Snelling, Minn., and 2d Lieut. John W. Lang, 9th Inf., will be relieved from assignment to a company by the regimental commander. Lieutenant Wyman will not later than Dec. 15, 1912, join company to which he may be assigned. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Following transfers take effect this date: First Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, 17th to 9th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Hornsby Evans, 9th to 17th Infantry. Lieutenant Evans will join company. (Dec. 14, War D.)

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave two months to Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, U.S.A., retired. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Benjamin P. Runkle, retired, at his own request relieved duty with Militia of Ohio, Jan. 10, 1913, to his home. (Dec. 18, War D.)

## BOARDS.

A board of medical officers is convened to meet at the Military Hospital, San Juan, P.R., on Dec. 11, 1912, relative to the physical examination of officers directed to take the annual riding test. Detail: Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Frank C. Griffiths, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Arturo Carbonell, M.R.C. (Dec. 9, D.P.R.)

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans and Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindler, General Staff, are detailed as members of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, vice Major Charles D. Hedges, 15th Inf., and Capt. Paul B. Malone, Inf., relieved. (Dec. 17, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of officers of Coast Artillery Corps for promotion. Detail: Major Andrew Hero, Jr., C.A.C., Capt. Clifton C. Carter, C.A.C., William M. Smart, M.C., and James Totten, C.A.C., 1st Lieut. Jay D. Whitman, M.C. (Dec. 17, War D.)

## RELIEVED MAP WORK.

Second Lieut. Joseph P. Aleshire, 6th Cav., and William A. Beach, 23d Inf., relieved further field work with Progressive Military Map of United States, and will report in person at these headquarters for further duty in this connection. Upon completion temporary duty at these headquarters Lieutenants Aleshire and Beach will be relieved from duty in connection with the map, and proceed to Forts Des Moines and Benjamin Harrison, respectively, for duty. (Dec. 3, C. Div.)

## HYDRO-AEROPLANE TESTS.

First Lieut. Loren H. Call, C.A.C., and 2d Lieut. Eric L. Ellington, 3d Cav., upon the completion of their instruction and tests of Army hydro-aeroplanes at the factory of Burgess Company and Curtis, Marblehead, Mass., to return to proper station, College Park, Md. (Dec. 16, War D.)

## UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

## Outgoing.

From Jan. 1, 1913, to June 30, 1913.

Transport. Leave S.F. Arrive Honolulu about Arrive Guam about Arrive Manila about Lay days at Manila

Logan Jan. 6 Jan. 14 Jan. 27 Feb. 1 14

Sheridan Jan. 6 Jan. 14 Jan. 27 Feb. 1 14

Sherman Feb. 5 Feb. 13 Feb. 26 Mar. 3 12

Thomas Mar. 5 Mar. 13 Mar. 26 Mar. 31 14

Logan Apr. 5 Apr. 13 Apr. 26 May 1 14

Sherman May 5 May 13 May 26 May 31 15

Thomas June 5 June 13 June 26 July 1 14

## Incoming.

From Dec. 24, 1912, to July 12, 1913.

Transport. Leave Manila Arrive Nagasaki Arrive Honolulu Arrive S.F. Lay days at S.F.

Sherman Dec. 24 Dec. 29 Jan. 16 Jan. 24 12

Sheridan Jan. 15 Jan. 20 Feb. 6 Jan. 24 20

Thomas Jan. 15 Jan. 20 Feb. 6 Jan. 24 20

Logan Feb. 15 Feb. 20 Mar. 6 Mar. 14 22

Sherman Mar. 15 Mar. 20 Apr. 3 Apr. 11 24

Thomas Apr. 15 Apr. 20 May 4 May 12 24

Logan May 15 May 20 June 3 June 12 23

Sherman June 15 June 20 July 4 July 12 24

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The extent to which oil is being used as fuel by our warships was shown by Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, U.S.N., at a hearing of the House Naval Affairs Committee on Dec. 6. The consumption of coal in 1911 was 744,423 tons, costing \$3,170,214, and in 1912 it showed a falling off, the total being only 729,903 tons, costing \$2,971,543. On the other hand the consumption of oil for fuel jumped from 5,776,657 gallons in 1911 to 14,146,714 gallons in 1912. The cost of the oil in 1911 was \$131,176, and in 1912 it was \$340,387. That this use of oil is only beginning is shown by the statement of the P.M.G. that the estimate for this year is to cover eighteen to twenty-four million gallons, and in 1914 the total may reach thirty million gallons. "At the present time," said the Bureau Chief, "a ship can steam three and one-half times as far on coal as she can steam on fuel oil for equal expense of fuel. Without any sacrifice in other features, guns' protection, or cruising radius, oil-burning battleships could reach a speed about two knots greater than a coal-burning vessel. In a naval engagement this speed advantage would probably be a decisive factor. By using fuel oil the raising and maintaining of full speed can be accomplished with comparative ease. It also eliminates the exhaustion of firemen and presence of smoke." The Department, assisted by the Bureau of Mines, is going to bring about 885 tons of Alaskan coal to the Pacific so that it can be tested by ships of the Navy.

It has been decided to appoint President-elect Wilson, his Secretary of War and his Secretary of the Navy honorary vice-presidents of the International Rifle Matches which will take place at Camp Perry, Ohio, early in September. It is understood that the President-elect has tentatively accepted an invitation to attend the matches. He will at least send his Secretaries of War and of the Navy, as Governor Wilson is taking quite an interest in the events. It is expected that distinguished representatives of foreign governments will be in attendance. Steps have already been taken to organize the Service teams for the National Match. Lieut. I. F. Dorch, U.S.N., now on duty at the Naval Academy, has been appointed captain of the Navy team which will be entered in the National Match. Candidates for the Navy team will be sent to Annapolis for final trials. Capt. Douglas C. McDougal, U.S.M.C., will again lead the Marine Corps team.

The new Cavalry saber has been again submitted to the General Staff with a number of modifications. The arm is, as before stated, a thrusting saber, or by some considered a sword instead of a saber. The bell guard has been discarded, and a more open guard, resembling somewhat that of the English and French sabers, has been substituted. The hand hold is curved so as to give greater thrusting power than any saber of any other army.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1912.

**HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.**

It is to be hoped, not to say expected, that Woodrow Wilson, who is a man unusually well informed in American history, will realize the importance of sustaining our Navy at the high water mark it obtained following the initial impulse it received at the time William C. Whitney was Secretary of the Navy. The action of Congress at the last session was not encouraging. Yet we believe that the Democratic majority in the House have seen a new light, and that, under the lead of Mr. Wilson, and with an awakened sense of the responsibility imposed upon them, they may restore our Navy to the position it held, for at least a brief period, as the Navy second in strength of all afloat.

As to the Army, we believe that our new President must have learned from his study of American history that it is of compelling importance that we should establish a military system for this country, one that will so co-ordinate the various factors upon which we must depend for an effective defense that they may be made readily available in case of need, receiving meanwhile so much in the way of military instruction as the conditions of American life permit. It is of the utmost importance that the new Administration at Washington should realize the vital necessity for such instruction that it should set a barrier to the swelling tide of false theories, and sentimental folly, which has been put in motion by the active circulation of literature paid for from the surplus revenue of one of our multi-millionaires, and the pernicious propaganda instituted by professional gentlemen who draw their inspiration from the same purse. We are peace-loving people, and those who claim to be leaders in a movement for peace are sure of a large following, however mistaken they may be as to the proper methods for securing peace.

Progress has been made under Mr. Stimson's administration of the War Department in establishing a military system for this country, and we hope that no backward steps will be taken by his successor. Mr. Stimson is one of the few of the many War Secretaries we have known who has shown an active and intelligent interest in the Army. Mr. Root was another, and together these two have staked out the road which should be followed until our Army becomes a mobile force, expandable in case of war to any necessary extent without waiting upon the slow process of transforming ignorant conceit into trained experience. With a united Congress at his back Mr. Wilson will be able to accomplish, if he so will, what has been impossible with a legislative body so completely disorganized as the Sixty-second Congress has been.

We do not believe that Congress as a whole has been opposed to the measures suggested by the War Department; but certainly those influential in determining Army legislation have succeeded in preventing important legislation for the Army and have threatened it with serious injury. The decree against the "Manchus," as they are called, was wise in intention, and properly carried out should result in essential reform in the matter of detached service. It disregarded, however, conditions which, had they been understood, would have resulted in the modification of the law in the beginning, and will probably lead to its amendment, now that these conditions have become apparent. Meanwhile a large number of our officers have been made the victims of a strictly technical, but no doubt necessary interpretation of a crude law which left to those familiar with Army conditions no discretion in its enforcement.

Even under the conditions as they have been, the War Department has succeeded in preventing, in part at least, the carrying out of a scheme of legislation which involved the reduction of our Cavalry force by one-third, a reduction in the number of general officers and the General Staff, the restriction of the President's power to appoint a Chief of Staff, the abolishing of the Militia Division and the Chief of Coast Artillery. Owing to opposition not organized on party lines the War Department has not succeeded in securing legislation for the abolishment of unnecessary and expensive posts and the concentration of the Army. The Department has succeeded in securing in connection with the lengthening of the term of enlistment a new and constructive reserve system.

Each of the issues mentioned has been sharply contested. They represented on the one side, as we believe, not the sober opinion of Congress as a whole, but the reactionary purposes of a comparatively few men who either misunderstood the Army or were more or less influenced by prejudice against it. We may at least hope that there will be a better understanding of Army and Navy conditions in the next Congress, and that that body may profit from the wise guidance of the gentleman described by President Taft as "that able, distinguished and patriotic gentleman," the President-elect. May his administration be one that will reflect honor upon all

connected with it and bring increased prosperity to the country to whose defense the men of the military services have pledged their lives and sacred honor.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

The Maritime Register of New York, one of the most influential of the shipping journals of the United States, takes direct issue with the suggestion of the British government that the exemption of the coastwise ships of the United States from canal tolls would result in higher tolls for foreign shipping. On this point it says: "The canal tolls are fixed chiefly to attract business. There would be no difference in the rate of tolls whether our coastwise shipping is exempted or not. Any deficit in the earnings of the canal will be borne by this country. Foreign shipping would not be expected to make this good through the imposition of high tolls."

However, it takes the ground that "the fact that vessels in the coastwise trade do not now come into competition with foreign vessels does not preclude the possibility, as the British Minister of Foreign Affairs points out, that circumstances might arise that would be practically a discrimination against foreign vessels when the canal is opened to traffic. The extent of this discrimination whether little or much does not alter the provisions of the treaty. In the face of this it is manifestly unfair to exempt coastwise vessels from canal tolls, which amounts practically to a subsidy to these vessels."

This is one of the broadest views of the relation of the tolls to our treaty obligations that have yet come out of the rather turgid effusions of the press on this subject. One of the points on the British side which at first was the most pressed was that the exemption of tolls to our coastwise ships was a direct discrimination against foreign shipping. Columns were written on this point in favor of this view. Then after some days of discussion it was brought home to the English government that no foreign shipping has been allowed to compete with American ships in coastwise trade, and hence the canal discrimination could be only imaginary, and that if any protest were to be lodged in that direction it should go back to the original navigation laws of the earlier days of the Republic, when all foreign competition was prohibited in the matter of coastwise trade. From this first position it was inevitable that the British champions should recede, as the complaint could hold good only as challenging the right of this Government to discriminate against all foreign shipping in the coastwise trade of this country. Thus the question slumbered awhile, when the latest point was raised by the British government that indirectly this exemption of tolls of coastwise ships would result in the raising of tolls to ships of the other nations engaged in foreign trade. This claim is now directly disputed by our maritime contemporary. This tolls dispute is one primarily involving principles of maritime trade, and the opinion of the Register will have much weight among those who have been somewhat puzzled by the loosely phrased and untechnical language of the daily press.

The grounds on which the repeal of the exemption of our coastwise vessels from canal tolls is asked are that it is in contravention of our contract in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and has therefore already gravely injured the prestige of our country abroad and if not repealed is sure to prove an obstacle in many quarters to the extension of our foreign trade, and that it will compel us either to agree to arbitration, with the certainty of defeat and consequent national humiliation, or to decline arbitration, which would place us in a lamentable position in the eyes of the rest of the world. There does not appear to be an agreement as to the interpretation of the treaty when we find such able lawyers as William H. Taft and Joseph H. Choate on opposite sides of the question. But when did lawyers ever agree?

With the conclusion of the statement of Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, on Dec. 17, the hearings before the House Committee on Naval Affairs were closed until after the holiday recess. After the holidays the hearings will be resumed, when Rear Admiral N. C. Twining, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, appears before the committee, followed by Rear Admiral Hutch I. Cone, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and Chief Constr. Richard M. Watt, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Capt. John H. Gibbons, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, will follow the bureau chiefs, and Major Gen. W. P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, will precede Secretary Meyer, who closes with his annual statement on the general policy of the Navy and recommendations for the building program. The Appropriation bill will be reported to the House by the committee early in February. After the disposal of the annual budget the committee will take the Personnel bill under consideration. It is not probable that the committee will do much more at this short session on personnel matters than to conduct hearings upon the subject. There will scarcely be time at this session to pass any general personnel legislation. One of the most interesting features of Admiral Andrews's testimony before the committee was his explanation for the gratifying decrease in desertions from the Navy, ascribed to better general conditions for enlisted men, the disciplinary barracks and the larger rewards for the apprehension of deserters. By the punishment of offenders in the disciplinary barracks rather than by a sentence to a military prison a better spirit is being created in the Navy, and many enlisted

men who overstay their leave have returned voluntarily to the Service.

The letter in another column of this issue from our French correspondent on the lessons of the Balkan war should be read with an appreciation of the fact that the writer of it naturally views the valorous virtues of the victors and the shortcomings of the Turks from a purely Gallic point of view. The theory that the defeat of the Turks is an indictment of the German system of military organization and discipline is one of doubtful value. It has been frequently asserted by those who ought to know that when the reform party came into power in Turkey several years ago with the success of the Young Turks not only were all the German army instructors sent away because they had been engaged by the deposed Sultan, but even the Turkish officers who had been trained on German lines were banished to distant parts of the Empire. Also the money devoted by the former Sultan for the maintenance of the army was largely turned toward internal improvements and the military establishment was left to get along virtually the best way it could with meagre financial support. What would happen in other countries, in France, or in Germany, if such a policy of niggardliness were pursued and a lot of reformers with a dislike for the army should get the control of the government? The answer is very easy to give. In one or two years the most magnificent military system would begin to disintegrate. In Turkey the German organizers were working with an army that lacked cohesiveness when they took hold of it, and it was only natural that when the reformers began to play ducks and drakes with the army it crumbled like a house of cards. The account recently republished in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from the correspondent of the London Army and Navy Gazette several months before the beginning of the Balkan war showed the demoralized condition of the Turkish army. This correspondent studied the Turkish forces entirely from a technical military standpoint, and he outspokenly charged that the army existed only on paper, that its drills were a farce and its organization a travesty. Any unprejudiced person will agree that such a charge could scarcely have been made if the Turkish army was under the direction of German organizers. Organization alone cannot make an army. An army with a perfect organization but without adequate equipment would be like a skeleton without the flesh and blood that would give it life. Krupp guns, whatever their excellence, are valueless without ammunition, and the false economy of the Turkish government left the caissons empty, so that one battery after another was abandoned to the Bulgarians. There was an equal lack of small-arms ammunition. It is to this that the desperate hand-to-hand fights in which the bayonet has not doubt had its part are ascribed.

Major Gens. Thomas H. Barry, William H. Carter and Arthur Murray, Brig. Gens. Tasker H. Bliss, Ramsay D. Potts, Frederick A. Smith, Marion P. Maus, Ralph W. Hoyt, Montgomery Macomb, Walter S. Schuyler, Robert K. Evans, Clarence R. Edwards, Edgar Z. Steever and Edward J. McClernand have been directed to report at the War Department on Jan. 8 to attend the conference on the reorganization plans for the Army. These officers have been directed to travel without aids on account of the deficiency in transportation funds resulting from the Manchur order. The proposed changes in the reorganization of the Army are regarded as so important that if it were possible not only these, but all the general officers in the United States would be summoned to Washington for this conference. Many details in arranging for the creation of brigade inspections as provided for in the reorganization plan must be worked out by the division and department commanders. The Secretary of War, it is understood, is anxious to put into effect all of the features of the reorganization scheme authorized by law at as early a date as possible. After this conference the Secretary will probably issue a general order covering these changes. In all probability there will be some transfers of troops to new commands and small changes in the stations of troops. When the plan goes into effect brigadier generals will no longer be in command of departments, but will be placed in command of brigades as far as possible. Territorial departments will cease to exist.

Unofficial reports from the tests of the modified Cavalry equipment which are being conducted by the 11th Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe are to the effect that most of the objections to the new equipment have been met by the recent changes. It is thought that the official report will be submitted in time to begin work on the new equipment next spring. The new saddle seems to be highly satisfactory, and no defects have been found in it in the tests so far conducted. Owing to the shape of the frame and the manner in which it is attached to the bars the rider will sit about two inches higher than on the present saddle issued to the Army. At first this gives the rider a rather peculiar sensation, as though he were mounted on a camel's back, but he soon becomes accustomed to it and finds the new saddle to be a far more comfortable seat than the old one. The position of the hinge attachment of the side bars to the frame has been so changed in the new saddle as to make the bars conform to the shape of the horse's back. In the opinion of those who have seen the test the new arrangement will greatly decrease the number of sore backs of mounts in the Army. One of the most important changes in the new saddle is the attaching of the girth to the frame of the saddle, instead of to the

side bars. Under the original arrangement the girth, by pulling on the side bars, was continually moving them, and in a manner pinching the back of the horse. Open steel stirrups have been substituted for metal stirrups covered with leather in the modified saddle.

From a nearly complete statement of the vote at the last Presidential election prepared by the Associated Press the following facts appear: Mr. Wilson's vote (6,156,748) was less by 250,000 than Mr. Bryan's (6,409,106) in 1908. It was also less than Mr. Bryan's in 1896 or 1900. In thirty states, whose electoral votes go to Mr. Wilson, the sum of Mr. Taft's vote and Mr. Roosevelt's vote exceeds the Wilson vote. These states have 336 votes in the Electoral College, or seventy more than a majority. The combined Taft and Roosevelt vote falls below the Taft vote in 1908 by more than 300,000, although it exceeds the Wilson vote by about 1,150,000. The total (14,306,000, with omissions which will add about 250,000) is unexpectedly low, being less than the total in 1908 by at least 300,000, despite an increase of population and the possible addition of the votes of several hundred thousand women since that year. The Census Bureau had pointed to an increase of more than 1,500,000 males of voting age in the four years, and had even estimated the possible vote this year at more than 16,000,000. The Socialist vote has risen from 420,000 to about 830,000. In the statement 684,432 Socialist votes are counted, but seven states are missing, and for these about 150,000 more will be added.

The failure of the Senate to confirm the nomination of Col. Edward J. McClernand to be brigadier general has raised a question which will probably be submitted to the Attorney General. General McClernand retires for age Dec. 29, 1912, during the holiday recess of Congress, and as a consequence the Senate will not have any opportunity to vote on his nomination. There is a question in the minds of those in authority as to whether he retires as a colonel or a brigadier general. By virtue of his recess appointment General McClernand, it is argued, has the rank of brigadier general, holding this rank until the Senate rejects his nomination or adjourns for the present session. At least there is sufficient doubt as to his legal status to suggest a settlement by legal authority, as a matter of precedent. At the present writing it is impossible to say just how far the Democrats will go in their filibuster against President Taft's nominations. Senator Bacon, chairman of the Democratic caucus, has announced that there is no opposition on the Democratic side to Army and Navy nominations. At the same time they have become involved in a general political fight, and the question as to the date of their confirmation will depend upon future developments in the Senate.

Quite an extensive program has been arranged for the Pacific Fleet for the period beginning Jan. 1 and extending to the spring target practice. The Colorado and South Dakota will leave San Francisco about Jan. 1 to prepare for the elementary target practice of the South Dakota. After this the ships will go to San Diego to engage in ship drills, swimming and small-arm practice. The California and the Maryland go to San Diego as soon as their repairs are completed, and join the South Dakota and Colorado in the work at that place. The rifle range at San Diego will be turned over to the ships for target practice. At the conclusion of these exercises the fleet will engage in divisional, night and experimental practice, returning to San Diego again for athletic exercises and additional small-arm practice. The division proceeds to sea for two weeks for evolutions before it engages in elementary target practice. The Pacific Fleet has completed its elementary practice for this year. No important changes were made in the target practice rules by the board which has had them under consideration during the past week. There were some slight changes in the details of the rules where it was found that they did not work smoothly.

Rumors of changes in the detached service provision of the last Army Appropriation Act continue to float about the Capitol. It is asserted that this will be amended when the new Army Appropriation bill reaches the Senate so as not to classify regimental staff duty as detached service. Duty at the service schools as students may also be excluded from the detached service provision. The claim is made that if the bill is amended in the Senate the House conferees will accept it. So far no steps have been taken in this direction, but it is possible that an effort will be made on the floor of the Senate, if not in the committee.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, and Col. E. St. J. Greble, Gen. Staff, left Washington Dec. 18 on an inspection trip of the South Atlantic seacoast defenses. The party went direct to Savannah from Washington, where General Weaver will make his annual inspection of Fort Screven. The trip will be continued as far South as Fort Caswell, the party returning to Washington on Dec. 23. With this trip General Wood will have visited practically all of the important posts in the United States.

The New Orleans Picayune, which has been interviewing a retired officer of the British army on the Balkan question, reports him as saying: "The Turkish situation will continue to be a serious one until it is settled." Strange that no one else ever thought of that.

## THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

## THIRD SESSION.

Congress adjourned Dec. 19, to reassemble Jan. 2, 1913.

In the Senate Dec. 18 adverse report was made on S. 3027, to place Henry E. Rhoades, assistant engineer, U.S.N., on the retired list with advanced rank, the Department having reported in May last on the bill, saying, in part: "Under the law then and now existing, namely, the Act of June 29, 1906, Mr. Rhoades was not entitled to advancement on the retired list to the rank and pay of the next higher grade, i.e., to the rank and pay of a passed assistant engineer on the retired list with the rank of lieutenant. Notwithstanding that Mr. Rhoades does not come within the terms of the existing law upon the subject, the bill under consideration proposes not only to give him what the present law itself does not now provide, but also aims to secure for him, though retired for disability not incident to the Service, advantages which Congress has not deemed it proper to provide for officers retired for disability which was incident to the Service, a bill for the latter during the last session (H.R. 31598, 61st Cong., 3d sess.) having failed of enactment. Mr. Rhoades has received every proper consideration, both from the Department and from Congress, even generous treatment when it is recalled that he was (1) retained on the retired list on furlough pay in 1874, when, in the President's discretion, he might have been wholly retired, i.e., separated completely from the Service; and (2) that he was, by special act of Congress of May 18, 1906, transferred from the furlough or half-pay list to the seventy-five per cent. pay list to take effect from the date of his retirement thirty-two years before, whereby he received nearly \$14,000 from the Government and a continuing substantial increase of pay."

Favorable report was made in the Senate Dec. 18 on S. 5138, to throw open to settlement the lands of the abandoned Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation.

The Lincoln Memorial Commission recommend the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representative concurring). That the plan, design and location for a Lincoln Memorial determined upon and recommended to Congress Dec. 4, 1912, by the commission created by the act entitled 'An act to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln,' approved Feb. 9, 1911, be, and the same are hereby, approved." The report concludes: "A memorial to Grant is nearly completed. We already have statues of Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, Thomas, McPherson, McClellan, Hancock, Rawlins, du Pont and Farragut of the Civil War period. Appropriations have passed the Senate for Jefferson and Hamilton memorials. Washington, Marshall, La Fayette, Nathaniel Greene, Rochambeau, Von Steuben, Kosciuszko, Pulaski, Paul Jones, Jackson, Scott and Webster of earlier periods are commemorated. For Lincoln alone our gratitude and devotion have seemed too weak to overcome small differences of opinion and taste. There must come an end some time to discussion and a yielding of individual preference to the general judgment if there is ever to be action. It is not tolerable that the remaining survivors of the generation that knew Lincoln should pass away and leave no memorial of their reverence and love for him in the city which was the scene of his service and sacrifice. To reject the conclusions of this commission apparently would prevent the erection of any Lincoln monument whatever."

## ESTIMATES AND EXPENDITURES.

The Secretary of War endorses the request of the Acting Chief of the Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A., that the estimate of \$472,750 for "Cavalry post, Hawaiian territory," included in the estimates of the War Department for the fiscal year 1914, be embodied in the Urgent Deficiency bill in order that the funds may be made available at the earliest practicable date. Brigadier General Sharpe says: "In 1909 Congress appropriated \$200,000 for commencing construction of a Cavalry post in the Hawaiian Islands, and in 1910 authority was given to enter into a contract for not exceeding \$400,000 additional to carry on this work, but funds under the latter act have not as yet been appropriated. The work of constructing the Cavalry post at Schofield Barracks is in progress, and all of the \$200,000 originally appropriated has been expended in the purchase of material, and in order that the actual construction work might proceed without interruption a contract was entered into at the close of last fiscal year with the Hawaiian Dredging Company for continuing this work for an amount not to exceed \$100,000, payable when funds are appropriated by Congress. In a letter just received from the constructing quartermaster at Honolulu, Hawaii, he states that the contract with the Hawaiian Dredging Company will be completed about the middle of December, 1912."

Supplemental estimates, War Department, have been submitted to the House for the following items: Regular supplies, Quartermaster Corps, \$100,000; incidental expenses, Quartermaster Corps, \$235,000; transportation of the Army and its supplies, \$495,000; pay, etc., of the Army, \$489,505.19. The Secretary of War states that the submission of the foregoing estimates is made necessary as a result of the consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments effected Nov. 1, 1912, and to correct errors in the original estimates for pay of the Army, the proposed increases being equalled or exceeded by decreases under other heads, as explained by the Chief of the Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A., in the footnotes to the estimates.

The Secretary of War transmits a copy of communication from the Chief of Ordnance recommending certain additions to appropriation "Automatic machine rifles" in Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914: Make the following addition to the appropriation "Automatic rifles," in the pending Army Appropriation bill, by inserting after the figures "\$150,000": "The sum of \$13,913.25, a part of the sum of \$200,000 appropriated by the Act of March 3, 1909, for automatic rifles, and set aside by the Ordnance Department for payment of royalties, is hereby made available for the payment of such royalty on automatic rifles completed during the fiscal year 1912: *Provided*, That hereafter appropriations made for the Ordnance Department shall be available for the payment of royalties on all royalty contracts made during the availability of such appropriations." This request is made in order to cover a difficulty that has recently arisen in connection with the payments for royalties on automatic machine rifles contracted for

under the appropriation of \$200,000 made in the Army Appropriation Act, approved March 3, 1909. This appropriation was available for the fiscal years 1910-11. The rifles, however, were not completed under the contracts until April, 1912. The Comptroller of the Treasury has held in a decision dated Oct. 12, 1912, that all royalties must be paid from appropriations available at the time of completion of the article on which the royalty is due.

A detailed statement of expenses of the Revenue Cutter Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, follows: Pay of officers, active and retired, including cadets, \$806,391.92; commutation of quarters, \$18,355.20; heat and light, \$7,147.87; pay of warrant officers and enlisted men, active and retired, including clothing allowance, \$803,847.88; commuted rations, \$57,919.30; rations of crews, \$134,735.23; pay of pilots and instructors, \$5,000; fuel and water, \$239,619.75; ship chandlery and engineers' stores and supplies and outfits, \$162,636; traveling expenses and mileage, \$21,783.67; improvement of depot, Arundel Cove, Md., \$2,466.87; contingent expenses, including temporary leases and improvement of property for revenue cutter purposes, \$23,285.26; total expenses for Revenue Cutter Service, \$2,283,788.89; repairs to revenue cutters, \$174,457.67.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, submitting information relating to construction and repair of various vessels of the U.S. Navy, asks for authorization of expenditures as follows: U.S.S. North Dakota, \$250,000; Minnesota, \$250,000; Submarines C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, each \$100,000; U.S.S. Hannibal, \$75,000; Leonidas, \$100,000; Justin, \$50,000; Nanshan, \$75,000; Accomac, \$35,000; Chickasaw, \$35,000; Pawnee, \$25,000; Pontiac, \$35,000; Leslie, \$10,000; in all, \$1,740,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury submits an estimate of urgent deficiency in the appropriation for expenses of Revenue Cutter Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, asking for an appropriation of an additional sum of \$16,688.23, saying: "The estimate submitted to Congress as necessary for the maintenance of the Service during 1913 was \$2,280,000, but in the Sundry Civil bill for 1913 the sum of \$2,260,000 only was appropriated. Earnest efforts have been made to cut down expenditures in all directions in the endeavor to operate the Revenue Cutter Service within the sum appropriated, but there is a limit in reducing expenses beyond which it is impossible to go without seriously impairing the efficiency of the Service, and this limit has been reached."

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 7574, Mr. Burnham.—Providing for the deposit of a model of any vessel of war of the U.S. Navy bearing the name of a state of the United States in the capitol building of said state.

S. 7721, Mr. Swanson.—To appoint Jere Maupin a passed assistant paymaster on the retired list, U.S.N.

S. 7757, Mr. Perkins.—To authorize aids to navigation and other works in the Lighthouse Service: Aids to navigation in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$80,000; improvement of the light station at Kahaula Point, Hawaii, \$15,000.

S. 7759, Mr. Perkins.—To authorize aids to navigation and other works in the Lighthouse Service: Aids to navigation and the improvement of existing aids in Puget Sound and adjacent waters, Washington, \$30,000; light and fog-signal station at or near Kellelt Bluff, Henry Island, Wash., \$40,000.

S. 7809, Mr. du Pont.—Providing that \$214,723 should be paid to the Virginia Military Institute to compensate that institution for the damage done it by Federal troops in June, 1864. The Union Army destroyed the library, the scientific apparatus and the faculty quarters of the school, according to the bill.

H.J. Res. 365, Mr. Fitzgerald.—That the Secretary of War is authorized to grant Col. William C. Gorgas and not exceeding two other officers of the Medical Corps and not exceeding three officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army leave, without pay, and that they be permitted to assist the Republic of Ecuador in an advisory or other capacity in connection with the improvement of sanitary conditions in said republic and to accept compensation therefor. The permission hereby granted shall be held to terminate at such date or dates as the Secretary of War may determine: *Provided*, That the United States shall not be liable for any expenditure hereunder, nor shall any money heretofore appropriated in connection with or for the construction of the Panama Canal be expended for purposes of sanitation outside of the Canal Zone.

H.R. 26742, Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania.—To provide a foundation and pedestal on ground belonging to the U.S. Government in Washington, D.C., upon which to place a memorial or statue, to be furnished by the state of Pennsylvania, of Major Gen. George Gordon Meade, commander of the Army of the Potomac.

H.R. 26811, Mr. McKellar.—To amend Act of June 28, 1879, providing for the appointment of the Mississippi River Commission.

H.R. 27068, Mr. Smith, of Texas.—Appropriating \$450,000 for the construction of additional barracks at Fort Bliss, the Army post at El Paso, Texas, for quartering at that post a regiment of Cavalry.

H.R. 27140, Mr. Raker.—Authorizing the War Department to station Federal troops in the national forests during July, August and September of each year.

## SERVICE PENSIONS.

H.R. 27145, Mr. Browning.—That so much of Sec. 1 of the Act of May 11, 1912, as reads: "That any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War and received an honorable discharge, and who was wounded in battle or in line of duty and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability is now unable to perform manual labor, shall be paid the maximum pension under this act, to wit, \$30 per month, without regard to length of service or age," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War and was honorably discharged therefrom, and who is now or may hereafter be entitled to a pension under the general law, by reason of disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty, at a rate of \$12 per month or more, and less than \$30 per month, and who in addition to these disabilities is now or may hereafter be suffering from other disabilities not due to his service and not the result of vicious habits, and by reason of these combined disabilities is, or may become, totally incapacitated for the performance of any manual labor, shall be paid the maximum pension under this act, to wit, \$30 per month, without regard to length of service or age, the degree of his incapacity for any manual labor to be determined by an examination before a board of pension examining surgeons."

H.R. 27146, Mr. Cox, of Indiana.—That all enlisted men of the Army or Navy who have deserted their wives and children and all men who hereafter desert their wives and children enlist in the Army or Navy, leaving their wives and children in destitute circumstances, shall pay to them one-half of their salary; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall have power to make all rules and regulations which may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

H.R. 27228, Mr. Hay.—For the relief of Pierce C. Stevens, a major in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army.

H.R. 27229, Mr. Hay.—To correct an error in date of original appointment of Major William R. Sample, U.S.A.

H.R. 27248, Mr. Mott.—To appoint Bradley Winslow, formerly colonel 186th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, as colonel on the retired list of the U.S. Army.

## REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The report of The Adjutant General of the Army, Brig. Gen. George Andrews, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, presents a mass of statistics without recommendations. There was a net decrease of five officers and a net increase of 4,455 enlisted men. The decrease of officers was twenty-four in the Medical Reserve Corps and one in the A.G. Department, there being an increase of twelve Engineers and eight additional officers.

The table following shows the actual and the authorized strength of the Military Establishment on June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1911, not including the Hospital Corps, together with the increases and decreases during the year and the number of vacancies on each of those dates:

	Regular Army.			Philippine Scouts.		
	Off- cers.	En- listed men.	Total.	Off- cers.	En- listed men.	Total.
Authorized strength:						
June 30, 1912..	4,812	81,409	86,221	180	5,732	5,912
June 30, 1911..	4,817	76,594	81,771	180	5,732	5,912
Increase dur- ing year .....	5	4,455	4,450	...	...	...
Actual strength:						
June 30, 1912..	4,470	77,835	82,305	180	5,480	5,660
June 30, 1911..	4,281	70,001	74,282	179	5,401	5,580
Increase dur- ing year .....	189	7,834	8,023	1	79	80
Vacancies:						
June 30, 1912..	342	3,574	3,916	...	252	252
June 30, 1911..	536	6,953	7,489	1	331	332
Decrease.						

It will be seen that, while there was an increase in the authorized enlisted strength of the Army during the year ended June 30, 1912, there was a larger increase in the actual enlisted strength during that year.

The geographical distribution of the Army on June 30, 1912, is shown in the following table:

Geographical distribution.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
In the United States.....	3,507	60,508	64,087
In Alaska .....	58	1,223	1,281
In the Philippines:			
Regular Army .....	504	11,211	11,715
Philippine Scouts .....	180	5,480	5,660
In China .....	41	1,251	1,292
In Porto Rico .....	34	600	634
In Hawaii .....	193	3,846	4,039
In the Isthmian Canal Zone.....	51	790	841
Troops en route and officers at other foreign stations.....	82	1,830	1,912
Total .....	4,650	86,811	91,461

During the fiscal year 330 officers and 7,072 enlisted men were sent to the Philippines, making a total of 8,675 officers and 193,910 enlisted men, including Volunteers, sent there since the commencement of the war with Spain. This includes successive tours of duty, so that the number of individuals is much less than this. Of the 395 second lieutenants appointed to the Army twenty-nine were enlisted men and 189 from civil life, thirty-three of whom were graduates of the Naval Academy. Of the line officers 27.01 per cent. and of the general and staff officers 10.10 per cent. were absent from their commands. At the close of the preceding fiscal year 28.06 per cent. of the line officers and 9.45 per cent. of the general and staff officers were so absent. In addition to the officers on the active list, there were 101 retired officers under assignment to active duty on June 30, 1912.

At the close of the fiscal year there had been fifty-seven advancements in grade (thirty-three to the grade of colonel and twenty-four to that of lieutenant colonel) under the Act of March 3, 1911, before cited. All of the officers entitled to advancement had reached the rank of major.

As in preceding years, a relatively large number of officers were absent from their commands on detached service. On June 30, 1911, there were 6.35 per cent. of the general officers and officers of the staff corps and departments and 22.23 per cent. of the line officers on detached service. On June 30, 1912, those percentages were 5.8 for general and staff officers and 21.29 for officers of the line. Officers detailed on the General Staff are included in those percentages. Of general officers and officers of the staff corps and departments seventy-two were detached; of Cavalry, 180, or 24.10 per cent.; Field Artillery, 60, or 24.69 per cent.; Coast Artillery, 147, or 20.94 per cent.; Infantry, 301, or 19.85 per cent.; total, 760, or 17 per cent. Of the 688 line officers on detached duty, 572, or 83.1 per cent., were captains or lieutenants. Of the 670 line officers on detached duty June 30, 1911, 588, or 86.6 per cent., were captains or lieutenants.

There were 101 retired officers on active duty. Of 233 officers examined for promotion four were found professionally disqualified, one being retired for disability. Of the eight disqualified six have been re-examined and found qualified. There are 1,017 retired officers. Of these 269 have been advanced one grade for Civil War service. Last year sixty-three were retired; this year sixty-four. Colonel Clem and Major D. W. Arnold are the only two Civil War veterans still on the active list. There are 3,424 enlisted men retired; 1,345 of them the last year. The deaths were 143. Only six persons were examined and found specially qualified to hold volunteer commissions.

The losses in the Army during the year ended June 30, 1912, are as follows:

Regular Army: Officers—Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc., 19; resigned or discharged, 36; dismissed, 4; deserted, 1; retired, 63; total, 123. Enlisted men—Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc., 361; discharged upon expiration of term of service, 21,187; discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order, 7,131; deserted, 3,411; retired, 349—32,439; total, 32,562. Wounded, two officers and nine enlisted men.

Philippine Scouts: Officers—Resigned or discharged, 13; dismissed, 2—15. Enlisted men—Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc., 27; discharged upon expiration of term of service, 884; discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order, 101; deserted, 11—1,023; total, 1,038. Wounded, 17 enlisted men.

During the preceding fiscal year the number of discharges upon expiration of term of service was 27,042 and during the fiscal year 1910 it was 11,911. These numbers are, respectively, 18.6, 24.6 and 12.6 per cent. of the whole number of enlisted men in service or of enlistment contracts in force during each of those years. The losses from all causes other than expiration of term of service among enlisted men of the Regular Army

during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, numbered 11,252. During the preceding fiscal year those losses were 9,426, and during the fiscal year 1910 they were 11,277. Those numbers are, respectively, 9.9, 8.6 and 12.5 per cent. of the whole number of enlisted men in service or of enlistment contracts in force during each of those years.

## DESERTIONS.

"As shown by the official returns, the number of desertions from the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, aggregated 3,411, which is three per cent. of the whole number of enlistment contracts in force during the year. While the desertion rate during that year is 0.72 per cent. greater than the rate for the year 1911, it is nevertheless lower than it has been at any other time during the past ninety years, with the exception of the year 1898.

"The number of desertions during the year 1912 is 907 greater than in 1911. This increase is partly due to the fact that during the year 1912 there was a much larger number of men serving in the first year of their enlistment contracts than during the preceding year, and it is a well established fact that a larger number of desertions occur during the first year of enlistment than in any other year. In 1912 nearly sixty per cent. of all the desertions occurred in the first year of enlistment.

"The systematic and vigorous efforts, described in preceding reports, to apprehend deserters are still being made, and the comparatively small percentage of desertions that have occurred during this and the two preceding fiscal years is undoubtedly due to those efforts. That those efforts have been eminently successful in decreasing desertions is evidenced by the fact that during the three years (1906, 1907 and 1908) immediately preceding the adoption of the system of publishing and distributing circulars containing descriptions of deserters there were 15,285 desertions, while during the three years (1910, 1911 and 1912) following the establishment of the system there were but 9,379 desertions—a decrease of 5,906, or nearly forty per cent. The average yearly percentage of desertions for the three years prior to the issuance of descriptive circulars is 5.88, while the average for the three years since the publication and distribution of the circulars is but 2.98—about half. The reason that the average yearly percentage for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912 is but little more than half as large as the percentage for the three years prior to the adoption of the system while the aggregate number of desertions is considerably more than half is due to the fact that the average yearly number of enlistment contracts in force was more than 18,000 greater during the last three years. With almost twice as many deserters at large and amenable to arrest during the three years prior to the publication of the descriptive circulars there were 314 less returns to military control during that period than during the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912. In other words, the relative number of returns of deserters to military control had been nearly doubled.

"Of the cases of reported desertion during the year the charge was declared erroneous in 129, in two the men were tried and acquitted of the charge, and in 429 the men were tried and found guilty of the lesser offense of absence without leave, making a total of 560 cases improperly classed as desertions. If this number be deducted from the 3,411 desertions shown on the returns there remain 2,851 cases, or 2.5 per cent. of actual desertions of enlisted men from the Army during the year. Because of the small changes that would result and because of the extended examinations of records that would be necessary to ascertain the branches of service and the posts to which the 560 men erroneously reported as deserters belonged and the periods during which their reported desertions occurred those cases have not been excluded in calculating the percentages shown in the tables in this report relative to desertions.

"A comparison of the percentages of desertions in each of the past twenty years is presented in the following table:

Fiscal years.	Percentage deserted.	Fiscal years.	Percentage deserted.
1912.....	3.00	1902.....	5.00
1911.....	2.28	1901.....	4.12
1910.....	3.66	1900.....	4.09
1909.....	4.97	1899.....	3.22
1908.....	4.59	1898.....	1.57
1907.....	5.62	1897.....	3.13
1906.....	7.43	1896.....	4.03
1905.....	6.79	1895.....	3.42
1904.....	6.61	1894.....	3.15
1903.....	7.10	1893.....	4.85

## RELATIVE NUMBER OF DESERTIONS.

There was a marked increase in the relative number of desertions during the first year of service, and a material decrease during the second and third years of service, the decrease being most marked in the percentage of desertions occurring during the third year of service. There was an increase in percentage over 1911 in every branch of the Service save the Hospital Corps. There were no desertions in the following: Signal Corps, Company B; Cavalry, C and L, 3d; G, H and K, 9th; A, C, D, E, F, H, 10th; Coast Artillery Companies, 10th, 22d, 41st, 141st, 142d, 152d, 163d; Infantry, H and L, 5th; B and D, 11th; A, 17th; B, 18th; I and K, 22d; A and G, 25th; E, 26th; A, 27th. The regiments serving in the United States that had the lowest percentages of desertions during the year were the 10th Cavalry (1.52 per cent.) and the 25th Infantry (1.60 per cent.) both colored organizations. The 3d Field Artillery had the lowest percentage of desertions in that arm, 3.41 per cent. The same regiment had the lowest percentage during the fiscal years 1910 and 1911, 4.66 and 2.18, respectively. The troops and companies that had the highest desertion ratios, and their percentages of desertion, are shown in the following table:

Cos.	Percentages of Desertions.	Cos.	Percentages of Desertions.
Troop L, 1st Cav.	14.29	Co. L, 23d Inf.	10.53
Troop I, 1st Cav.	13.19	Co. A, 14th Inf.	10.48
Troop A, 12th Cav.	13.04	Co. K, 28th Inf.	10.38
Troop L, 6th Cav.	12.77	Co. B, 23d Inf.	9.91
34th Co., C.A.C.	12.67	Co. A, 23d Inf.	9.89
Co. L, 14th Inf.	12.63	Troop E, 13th Cav.	9.82
Troop E, 12th Cav.	12.24	93d Co., C.A.C.	9.21
Co. B, 14th Inf.	12.24	150th Co., C.A.C.	8.96
26th Co., C.A.C.	12.14	Co. M, 14th Inf.	8.79
Troop E, 4th Cav.	11.40	Co. M, 23d Inf.	8.79
Troop B, 1st Cav.	11.11	2d Co., C.A.C.	8.72
Troop F, 13th Cav.	10.81	Co. A, 28th Inf.	8.70
160th Co., C.A.C.	10.81		

Troop I, 1st Cavalry; Troop L, 6th Cavalry, Troop B, 1st Cavalry and the 150th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, were among the organizations named in the last annual report as having a high percentage of desertions during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

It is found that the five posts having the highest percentages of desertions were as follows: 1, Fort Stevens, Ore., 9.84; 2, Fort Lincoln, N.D., 8.74; 3, Fort Missoula,

Mont., 8.08; 4, Fort Flagler, Wash., 7.65; 5, Fort Ward, Wash., 6.91.

The five posts having the lowest percentages of desertions were as follows: 1, Fort Ontario, N.Y., 1.02; 2, Fort Meade, S.D., 1.04; 3, Fort Lawton, Wash., 1.16; 4, Fort Dade, Fla., 1.20; 5, Fort Jay, N.Y., 1.28. All the posts having the highest percentages of desertions are located in the western part of the United States.

Of the white troops 3.07 per cent. and of the colored troops 1.26 per cent. were reported as deserters, as compared with 3 per cent. for the whole Army. There was a decrease in the percentage of desertions among colored troops, as compared with the preceding year, of 0.08 per cent., while there was an increase among the white troops of 0.76 per cent. Of the men who deserted 87 per cent. were of native birth, and approximately 88 per cent. of the original enlistments made during the past three years were men of native birth. Of the 1,823 deserters returned to military control during the year 586, or 32.1 per cent., surrendered themselves, and 1,237, or 67.9, were apprehended.

Of the 510 cases in which the deserters were tried and retained in service, 126, or 24.7 per cent., have already deserted since their trials; eighteen have been dishonorably discharged, and six have been discharged without honor, making a total of 150, or 29.4 per cent. of the whole number, who have already deserted again or have had their services terminated other than honorably, during the short time that has elapsed since their trials.

## ENLISTMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

There were 2,475 discharges by purchase, against 2,160 last year and 2,999 in 1910. On Sept. 1, 1912, there were 588 cadets on the roll of the Military Academy. There were 40,057 enlistments and 118,860 rejections. Of those last 7,128 were rejected because the applicants were aliens, 3,524 because they were illiterate and 2,066 because of restrictions on recruiting for particular arms of the Service during brief periods of the year. Eighty-eight per cent. of the original enlistments of white soldiers were enlistments of men born in the United States. During the preceding fiscal year that percentage was 89, and during the fiscal year 1910 it was 88.

As in previous years the sight of the recruiting flag and station attracted more applicants than any other method, the recruiting poster being second. In the large cities approximately five applicants were attracted by the sight of the recruiting flag and station to two attracted by the recruiting poster, while in the small cities but four were attracted by the recruiting flag and station to three attracted by the recruiting poster.

The very few complaints that reached the War Department during the past fiscal year with regard to the quality of recruits received at military posts is indicative of the care exercised by the general recruiting service and at recruit depots and depot posts to prevent the enlistment of men unfitted for the service. There was an increase of 104 in the number of general prisoners in confinement.

In the Adjutant General's Office there was an average of 1,071 cases for each working day of the fiscal year, as compared with 1,125 cases for each working day of the preceding fiscal year.

The number of G.O. issued was 1,135,900; bulletins, 88,000; special orders, full copies, 79,270; special orders, extracts, 49,922; special orders, bulletins, 55,230; enlistment circulars, 8,000; changes—Army Regulations, manuals, etc., 110,174.

On June 30, 1912, the office had on file finger print records of 159,411 individuals who were then or had been previously enlisted men in the Army.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, 337 cases of fraudulent enlistment by former deserters, general prisoners and others were discovered through the operation of the finger print system of personal identification. During the preceding year the number of cases of fraudulent enlistment discovered through this system was 326 and during the fiscal year 1910 the number was 222.

During the fiscal year there were prepared 608,871 military cards and 3,580 medical cards, making, with those previously prepared, a total of 50,385,734 of the former and 7,914,111 of the latter class, or an aggregate of 58,299,845 index record cards prepared up to and including June 30, 1912.

The Confederate military index record cards prepared up to and including June 30, 1912, were 6,903,335. These cards represent record entries carded and do not represent the number of individuals in service, because the record of one individual may appear on a number of cards.

## HYDROGRAPHIC AND OBSERVATORY REPORTS

Recommending that the U.S. Navy patrol the steamship routes of the north Atlantic Ocean during the iceberg season, Comdr. George F. Cooper, U.S.N., Chief Hydrographer, in his annual report points out that such a patrol was maintained for two months last summer on the recommendation of the Naval Hydrographic Office by the scout cruisers Birmingham and Chester, following the loss of the Titanic on April 15. The report discusses the sinking of the Titanic and says that the Hydrographic Office has been instrumental in bringing about changes in the steamship routes, owing to the presence of ice far south of the usual locations of ice fields. Commander Cooper makes the assertion that the Titanic was sunk by an iceberg the report of which she had herself transmitted by wireless after receiving it from the Amerika. The Hydrographic Office has had correspondence concerning the advisability of cabling to Europe important information concerning dangers to navigation, making the H.O. a sort of clearing house for sending these cables. If such an agreement can be made it would be of great benefit to steamers sailing from Europe. Negotiations looking to this have been conducted by Lieut. John Grady, U.S.N., in charge of the branch office at New York. The Deutsche Seewarte and the British hydrographer think it an excellent idea and believe that it should be established by proper international authority. Only lack of men and money prevents his office, Commander Cooper says, from rendering even greater services to navigation. He regrets the existing law limiting the number of naval officers at the H.O. to two. Naval officers are badly needed there to supervise all technical work. The force of employees is about what it was in 1898, while the work has more than doubled. The chart on glass displayed on the floor of the New York Maritime Exchange showing the position of derelicts has done notably valuable work under direction of Lieutenant Grady, who is warmly commended in the report. Under the new system of zinc reproduction developed by the wise foresight of Capt. John J. Knapp, U.S.N., in 1911, all the British Admiralty charts

can be reproduced in about four years at a cost of about \$200,000.

Predicting that the giving of time signals to jewelers from the powerful radio station at Arlington will give an opportunity "for the public service rendered by the Navy to reach the people by new and unexpected means," the annual report of Capt. J. L. Jayne, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, says that the noon-day sending of time to ships at sea by wireless since January, 1905, gives this observatory the distinction of being the first by two years to have its time regularly transmitted in that way. With the completion of the radio station at Arlington ships will be able to receive time signals throughout a very large area of the North Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. Many jewelers in various parts of the country are expecting to use the radio time signals from the Arlington station. One writer says he has received radio signals from the navy yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Portsmouth, N.H., for some months, and "that there are probably at least 10,000 jewelers who will depend on radio signals."

## REPORT OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

The suggestion that the Government should give aid to the manufacturers of aeroplanes is found in one of the most important parts of the annual report of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Brig. Gen. James Allen, which is at the close, where he says: "The experience of the past year confirms the opinion that the development of military aviation depends upon the obtaining of officers as expert military aviators. The number of expert civilian aviators now available in the United States is not large enough to provide an adequate auxiliary, nor is it believed that any marked advance will be made in the manufacture of aeroplanes in this country unless the manufacturers receive some support from the Government. Manufacturers all believe that the construction of aeroplanes for exhibition work is practically at an end, and the number so far purchased for purposes of amusement has not at all reached the figure that was expected. In case of emergency it does not seem probable that any considerable quantity of properly constructed machines adapted to the military service could be purchased abroad within a reasonable time. It is accepted that the aeroplane as it stands to-day, even if no marked improvement were made in it, is an essential military auxiliary, and, up to this time, it appears that the military and naval services are the only ones in which it is of special value. It would therefore seem that the obtaining of approximately 100 aviators and 100 machines, and the establishment of aviation centers, would not be an unreasonable provision for this Government to make. With this number provided for the Regular Service the art could be extended to the officers of the National Guard, on whom the Government is to depend for the large number of aviators that would be required in case of an extended war."

The report is divided into five chapters, dealing with operations of the Signal Corps in Alaska, the Philippines and the United States; fire control installations for coast defense; field companies of the Signal Corps; radio telegraphy, and military aeronautics. Among the target range installations is noted the complete annunciator buzzer system put in on the range at Fort Riley, Kas. During the year it was decided to make the international Morse code the general service code of the Army, and the Myer code of signals has been replaced by the International Morse, which will hereafter be used for all visual and aural signals, as well as for signal communication between the Army and Navy. This change in the code, the report says, is likely to encourage signal communication in the Services and the National Guard.

The enlisted force of the corps aggregated 1,212 men at the close of the fiscal year. The disbursements for the year for the signal service of the Army amounted to \$374,954; for the maintenance, etc., of fire control installations at seacoast defenses, \$180,000; for same in insular possessions, \$22,729. General Allen speaks in a tone of gratification of the belated adherence of this country during the year to the Berlin treaty of 1906 for the international control of wireless communication and hopes the Senate will speedily confirm the treaty made in London, bringing up to the latest modern standards the provisions of the Berlin treaty.

Comparison is made between the appropriations in this country for aviation and those of foreign countries, to our great disadvantage. An idea of the importance attached to military aviation in Europe is shown by the progressive aeronautical budgets in France for the past four years. In 1910 the appropriation was \$48,000; for 1911, \$400,000; for 1912, \$1,024,000; for 1913, \$7,593,000. There is talk in France now of organizing an aeroplane regiment of 1,000 aeroplanes. The report describes the first review ever held of a complete aeroplane armada, that at Villacoublay, France, on Sept. 27, 1912. There are 1,200 licensed French pilots, military and civilian, while in the United States there are only 178. In Great Britain the aeronautic budget for 1911-12 aggregated \$1,540,000, with the Royal Flying Corps in complete organization, co-ordinating the aviation activities in the army and navy. The appropriation in the United States in 1911 for aeroplanes was only \$125,000. The Signal Corps of the United States has decided on two types of aeroplanes known as the "scout" and the "speed scout." The latter is to carry only one aviator and will have a radius of action of about 100 miles and a speed of not less than sixty-five miles an hour. Its use will be for strategical reconnaissance. The plain scout machine will be employed when armies are in contact or approaching contact. It is to carry two aviators and its speed should be not less than forty-five miles an hour.

The existing conditions by which all officers detailed to the aviation service must be detached from the regiment or branch of the Service to which they belong, which develop opposition to requests for additional officers for aviation service, can, in the opinion of the C.S.O., be remedied only by legislation which will provide sufficient personnel for the Signal Corps, so that officers assigned to the aviation service may be regularly detailed with the Signal Corps, thereby creating vacancies in their arm of the Service, which are filled in the usual manner.

General Allen recommends legislation providing for detail to the Signal Corps of a first increment of fifty-five officers, with a proportionate number of enlisted men, and a second increment of fifty officers and 600 enlisted men for developing military aviation. This recommendation covers the provisions of the bill presented to the House Military Committee on March 14, 1912, by the Secretary of War. General Allen recommends that aviation centers be established on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, on the Great Lakes

and in the interior, with auxiliary centers in the various states, in order that more officers of the Army and officers of the National Guard may be trained in aviation.

An initial appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the establishment of these stations and the purchase of 120 aeroplanes is necessary, according to General Allen, who maintains that officers and enlisted men should receive twenty per cent. additional pay while on aviation duty, owing to the risk involved, which is considered so great by insurance companies that they will not issue policies to the Army aviators.

Despite the scant attention given to the development of aviation in our Army by Congress, much has been accomplished at the Army Aviation School at College Park, Md. For the first time in any nation an automatic machine gun was fired from an aeroplane on the College Park field, demonstrating the possibilities of aeroplanes for offensive warfare. An American device for dropping explosives from aeroplanes was tried at College Park, and later won first prize in the international competition conducted by the French army.

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, U.S.N.

One of the most instructive parts of the annual report of the Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Navy is the tabular presentation of the results of ten months' application of the detention system in the handling of naval offenders who may reasonably be expected to develop into desirable members of the Service. The site of the detention barracks is Port Royal, S.C., selected because the climate permits outdoor drills the better part of the year. For the period from Sept. 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912, there were received at these barracks 355 offenders from the Navy and ninety-six from the Marine Corps. Of this number there were restored to duty on probation 172 in the Navy and forty-eight in the Marine Corps, approximately the same percentage in both branches. Those reconfined for misconduct numbered thirty-one for the Navy and seven for the M.C., a better showing for the latter. Offenders transferred to prisons after exhibiting evidence of incorrigibility were nine in the Navy and one in the M.C. One inmate, a marine, was recaptured after escape from the barracks. On June 30 there were in detention 156 from the Navy and forty from the M.C. The number in the ten months reconfined for misconduct was thirty-one for the Navy and seven for the M.C., while the unconditional restorations to duty were eighty-five for the Navy and fifteen for the M.C.

The total number of discharges granted to these "detentioners" in the ten months was forty-eight for the Navy and fifteen for the M.C. Of these ten naval and two M.C. offenders were dishonorably discharged "with recommendation for re-enlistment," while twenty-six for the Navy and three for the M.C. were dishonorably discharged and not recommended for re-enlistment. Of the 220 placed on probation only five deserted—two from the Navy and three from the M.C. Adding these to the thirty-eight reconfined for misconduct the total of forty-three is only 19.54 per cent. of the whole number on probation who may be regarded as having wholly or partially failed to justify the special clemency exercised in their cases. "In short, the results to date may well be said to justify the adoption of the detention system in our Navy, while even better results may be expected in the future, as eventually men who have had several months' training at disciplinary barracks will exert a good influence on the newcomers and will do much in preventing them from again committing themselves."

Better to estimate the value of this disciplinary treatment one should understand that in the probationary period the detentioner is allowed liberty and has the same amount of work and responsibility as if restored to active duty. Hence his opportunities to escape are numerous. One unusual feature of the report is the number of those receiving a "dishonorable discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment." By the Act of Aug. 12, 1912, deserters convicted by court-martial receive the privileges of the detention system. One valuable factor in the new system of punishment is the restoring to duty on probation at the detention barracks rather than in the general service, as was the former rule. Perhaps instead of returning to probation in the general service these men will in time be sent to the detention barracks for probation. The practice of sending in a monthly report on the conduct of such general service probationers has been stopped as involving needless work on the part of officers and petty officers. Detentioners forfeit all pay and allowances like men sent to the naval prison, with certain remissions of forfeiture in the case of dependent relatives. So excellent have been the results of this new system that Capt. Robert L. Russell, U.S.N., the J.A.G., cheerfully accepts the increase of work which it has imposed on his department.

In the year there were in the Navy fourteen G.C.M. trials of officers and 1,160 of enlisted men, and in the Marine Corps four and 264, respectively. In twenty of these cases the charges were withdrawn. With the addition of trials ordered by officers the total trials were nineteen of officers in the Navy and seven in the Marine Corps, and of enlisted men 1,319 and 324, respectively. Of the officers twenty-three were convicted, a pretty high rate of conviction. Of the enlisted men the convictions were 1,205 in the Navy and 315 in the M.C. Of summary courts there were 9,202 in the Navy and 1,864 in the M.C. Deck courts numbered 7,214 in the Navy and 2,402 in the Corps. Reducing these figures to percentages one finds that the percentage of the Navy convicted by G.C.M. was 1.94 and in the M.C. 2.30. The percentage in summary courts was 14.09 in the Navy and 13.62 in the M.C. Deck court percentages were 11.05 for the Navy and 17.56 for the M.C.

Legislation against discrimination against the uniform has been enacted by the states of Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Oklahoma, Connecticut, Florida and Wyoming. The J.A.G. calls attention to the fact that the excellent character of the young men of the Navy and the M.C. makes especially unfortunate this discrimination.

The White Star Line has just decided upon an important step in connection with the alterations to their steamer, the Olympic, now being repaired by the great shipbuilding firm, Harland and Wolff. The alterations include the construction of what is practically an inner or second shell, divided from the outer shell by a three foot space. It has been decided to use this space in the forward and after bunkers for carrying oil, which will be used as fuel for one of the boilers. The owners are hopeful that the trials, which will begin immediately after the Olympic resumes her sailings next spring, will

be successful. In that event provision will be made on the new White Star liner Britannic, now in course of construction at Belfast, for the utilization of oil as fuel, the whole of the space between the two hulls of that vessel being used for storage purposes.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Illinois has been detached from duty with the Atlantic Fleet.

The Nebraska has been assigned to duty with the Third Division, Atlantic Fleet.

The U.S.S. Nebraska was placed in full commission, navy yard, Boston, Mass., on Dec. 16, 1912.

The U.S.S. Illinois has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

The U.S. submarines B-2 and B-3 will be sent to Cavite, P.I., on board the collier Ajax early in January, going by the way of the Suez Canal.

The old U.S.S. Nipsic, for several years past prison ship at Bremerton, Wash., has been stricken from the Navy list, to be offered for sale. She survived the great typhoon in Samoa in March, 1889, which destroyed the Trenton and other warships. The Nipsic is of 1,100 tons displacement and built of wood. She has a length of 184 feet 9 inches, is housed over and her machinery removed. She was built at Washington 1873-79.

Vessels of the Atlantic Fleet that will spend the Christmas holidays in New York are the Connecticut, Wyoming, Florida, North Dakota, Utah and the auxiliaries Panther and Culgoa, the hospital ship Solace, the tender Dixie and the destroyers Drayton, McCall, Paulding, Perkins, Roe, Sterett, Terry, Walke, Mayrant and Dolphin and the submarine G-1. The battleships Virginia, Georgia, Rhode Island and Illinois, in command of Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, will spend the holidays at Boston.

The trial of Asst. Paymr. Harry H. Palmer, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Prairie, by a G.C.M. at Philadelphia, Pa., on the charges of embezzlement, fraud, falsehood and submitting false reports to the Navy Department, has been postponed until Jan. 6. The postponement was asked for by the counsel of Paymaster Palmer, who said that they had witnesses who are now in Panama and will arrive at Philadelphia Jan. 6.

First Lieut. Ward Ellis, U.S.M.C., was on Dec. 14 ordered to be tried by G.C.M. at Norfolk, Va., on charges of conduct unbecoming to an officer and prejudicial to good order and discipline. The charges grew out of Lieutenant Ellis's alleged failure to pay his debts. The resignation of Lieutenant Ellis was accepted for the good of the Service on Dec. 19, to take effect Dec. 21, 1912. He was appointed from Kansas in 1908.

The court-martial of Capt. Wade L. Jolly, U.S.M.C., has been ordered by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The charges against Captain Jolly involve financial irregularities in keeping his personal accounts.

Capt. A. T. Marix, U.S.M.C., judge advocate of the court-martial at Norfolk, Va., which is trying several commissary stewards of the Navy on charges of defrauding the Government in purchases of food supplies, went to Washington Dec. 18 and consulted with Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop. Evidence now before the court indicates that some contractors who have been selling food supplies to the Navy will be detected in unlawful acts.

Chief Comy. Steward D. W. Davis, attached to the U.S.S. Louisiana, is now on trial at Norfolk, Va., on a charge alleging commissary frauds. A board of inquiry is investigating charges against several other stewards.

Chief Comy. Steward W. W. Dickey, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Kansas, who was tried by a G.C.M. at Norfolk, Va., charged with scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals, was found guilty and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor. Mr. R. Randolph Hicks, counsel for Dickey, has filed with the Secretary of the Navy a brief in an effort to have the verdict annulled. The feature of the brief is the declaration that a falsely incriminating statement was extracted from the steward through duress, solitary confinement and, finally, the threat of irons. Mr. Hicks declares Dickey did not have a fair opportunity of defending himself at the court-martial, as he was not informed definitely of the nature of the charge. The lawyer says he will fight the case to the last ditch.

Evening classes at the Navy Y.M.C.A., Brooklyn, N.Y., are meeting Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at the Sands street building, Monday at the library building near the Hancock in the navy yard. Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, spelling, English and penmanship are some of the subjects taught at these classes. Other subjects are also taught through the educational department to men of the Navy while in port.

#### TYPHOID FEVER IN THE NAVY.

The letter which follows is in reply to an article in Life criticising the compulsory application in the Navy of the treatment for the prevention of typhoid.

##### TO THE EDITOR OF LIFE:

Sanitation in the fleet is well high perfect, so that typhoid fever can be satisfactorily controlled on board ship. From the nature of its calling, the naval personnel is unduly exposed to typhoid, in that ports are frequently visited where this disease is rife and sanitation is not seriously considered. Every effort has been made to protect individuals thus exposed on shore, but in spite of our efforts there has been an average of 200 cases yearly in the Navy, with fifteen to twenty deaths, up to the present year.

Over 62,000 persons in the Navy have received the prophylactic, or preventive, treatment, without mishap; in other words, the ounce of prevention thus far has been shown to be harmless. This preventive measure in the Navy merely supplements the rigid observance of sanitary precautions.

As military surgeons, our efforts to keep the officers and men physically fit are based primarily on military grounds; that is, we aim to keep as many of the fighting men as possible at the guns and other stations. Has the employment of typhoid prophylactic accomplished results from a military point of view? Let us see. Among the 26,000 persons—practically the whole Navy and Marine Corps—who have received the full protection afforded by three doses of the prophylactic, during the ten months that have elapsed in 1912, there has been but one case of typhoid fever, and that case was extremely mild in type. In 1911 there were 222 cases of typhoid fever, with fifteen deaths, in the Navy, a serious crippling from a military point of view, when the long periods of convalescence are considered, aside

from the deaths. The humanitarian features of the situation speak for themselves.

The typhoid prophylactic is made by growing the typhoid fever bacillus, or germ—a vegetable organism—in pure culture, on perfectly clean, sterile agar (a kind of seaweed); at the proper time the bacilli are killed by heat, the culture is standardized for dosage and is ready for injection into the individual to be protected. The men must agree to take the prophylactic treatment, otherwise they will not be enlisted.

In a military establishment individual preferences and inclinations must give way to what is best for the greatest number, otherwise there would be no order, no discipline. In view of the foregoing, the Navy Department, in my opinion, is perfectly within its rights in exacting obedience to orders issued with a view to promoting physical fitness—which means military efficiency, and, incidentally, in protecting the individual, in spite of his personal inclinations, against typhoid fever.

Yours very truly,

C. F. STOKES, Surgeon General, U.S.N.

Nov. 24, 1912.

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

#### LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:  
Sonoma and Newark, arrived Dec. 15 at Norfolk, Va.  
Ontario, arrived Dec. 18 at Newport, R.I.  
Cheyenne, arrived Dec. 16 at Bremerton, Wash.  
Brutus, sailed Dec. 19 from Gibraltar for Smyrna, Asia Minor.

Wheeling, sailed Dec. 17 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Savannah, Ga.

Nashville, arrived Dec. 15 at Santo Domingo City, Illinois, sailed Dec. 17 from Boston, Mass., for Philadelphia, Pa.

Petrel, arrived Dec. 17 at Macoris, Santo Domingo. Sterling, sailed Dec. 18 from Boston, Mass., for Hampton Roads, Va.

Justin, sailed Dec. 18 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.

Cyclops, sailed Dec. 18 from Sewall Point, Va., for Key West, Fla.

Vulcan, arrived Dec. 19 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Sonoma, sailed from Norfolk for New York Dec. 19.

Illinois, arrived at Philadelphia Dec. 19.

Caesar, sailed from Monte Christi for Charleston Dec. 20.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Dec. 20, 1912.

##### Promotions in the Navy.

Asst. Paymr. Major C. Shirley to be a passed assistant paymaster, Aug. 23, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick to be a commander, July 1, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

Med. Insp. Francis W. F. Weiber to be a medical director, Oct. 28, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

Surg. Luther L. Von Wedekind to be a medical director, Oct. 28, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

#### G.O. 249, DEC. 17, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

Whenever mail sacks are transferred direct from naval vessels to conveying steamers without the intervention of a foreign postal office, commanding officers shall have one side of the label affixed to such bags marked "Transferred direct to S.S." giving the name of the steamer.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 13.—Ensign R. M. Griffin detached Utah, Jan. 1, 1913; to Roe.

Med. Dir. J. C. Byrnes detached command naval hospital, New York, Jan. 12, 1913; to home.

P.A. Surg. E. C. Valz detached South Dakota; to Kansas.

P.A. Surg. C. T. Grayson detached Mayflower; to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Chief Btsn. Frank Miller placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy in accordance with Sec. 1453 of the Revised Statutes; to home.

Carp. Frederick Mackle to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16, 1912.

Paymr. Clerk H. P. Tichenor appointed; to St. Louis, Galveston and Charleston.

DEC. 14.—Capt. C. P. Plunkett detached Navy recruiting station, Boston, Mass., Dec. 26, 1912; to command South Dakota, Jan. 6, 1913.

Ensign R. G. Risley detached Connecticut, Dec. 18, 1912; to Henley.

Ensign J. L. Rodgers detached Connecticut, Dec. 18, 1912; to Monaghan.

Asst. Surg. I. W. Robbins detached Vicksburg; to South Dakota.

Paymr. Clerks P. K. Jensen and B. H. White appointment revoked.

Paymr. Clerk G. E. Lord and Joseph Reay appointed; to Minnesota.

Paymr. Clerk H. F. Gallagher appointed; to Tonopah.

Note.—Chief Gun. George W. Phillips, U.S.N., died at Newport, R.I., Dec. 15, 1912.

DEC. 16.—Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Yarnell detached Utah, Jan. 4, 1913; to Louisiana as first lieutenant.

Paymr. Clerk W. C. Jahneke appointed; to Prairie.

DEC. 17.—Lieut. (J.G.) H. A. Jones commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from June 7, 1912.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. S. Keller detached Paulding, Jan. 1, 1913; to home, wait orders.

Ensign H. S. M. Clay detached Connecticut, Dec. 20, 1912; to Monaghan.

Ensign J. C. Cunningham to Vermont, Jan. 1, 1913.

Ensign J. L. Oswald to Paulding, Dec. 28, 1912.

Ensign J. R. Barry detached Drayton; to Dolphin, Dec. 20, 1912.

Chief Btsn. T. W. Healy to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 14, 1913.

Chief Btsn. H. P. Rahbusch detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., Jan. 6, 1913; to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

Chief Btsn. Alexander Stuart detached Washington, Dec. 26, 1912; to Ohio.

Btsn. J. W. Bettens detached Ohio, Dec. 29, 1912; to Maine.

Btsn. J. E. Quirk detached Kentucky; to Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Gun. Edward Wenk detached Indiana; to Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Mach. E. G. Herzinger detached Tacoma, Jan. 1, 1913; to home, wait orders.

Carp. R. B. Pick detached receiving ship, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Charleston, Dec. 28, 1912.

Paymr. Clerk R. C. Vasey appointed; to California.

DEC. 18.—Rear Admiral C. J. Badger detached Aid for Inspections, Jan. 3, 1913; to commander-in-chief, Atlantic Fleet, Jan. 4, 1913.

Capt. F. K. Hill detached chief of staff, Atlantic Fleet, Jan. 4, 1913; to command New Jersey.

Comdr. C. F. Hughes detached Navy Department, Jan. 3, 1913; to chief of staff, Atlantic Fleet, Jan. 4, 1913.

Lieut. E. L. McSheehy detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 1, 1913.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. C. Gill detached staff of commander, First Division, Atlantic Fleet, Jan. 4, 1913; to Alabama.

Pay Insp. E. W. Bonaffon detached fleet paymaster, Atlantic Fleet, Jan. 4, 1913; to home, wait orders.

Pay Insp. Samuel McGowan to fleet paymaster, Atlantic Fleet, Jan. 4, 1913.

Chief Btsn. A. D. Warwick detached Maine, Dec. 30, 1912; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Chief Sailmaker J. A. Long placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy in accordance with Naval Appropriation Act of May 13, 1908, detached Dec. 16, 1912.

Pharm. C. B. Purnell detached Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to Asiatic Station. They are now in the post and have rooms in the bachelors' quarters.

Paymr. Clerk A. M. Jones appointment revoked.

DEC. 19.—Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus detached commander-in-chief, Atlantic Fleet, Jan. 4, 1913; to member general board, Navy Department.

Capt. F. W. Kellogg detached command New Jersey; to command North Carolina.

Capt. C. S. Williams detached Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships, Navy Department, Dec. 28, 1912; to command Rhode Island.

Lieut. Comdr. E. C. Kalbfus detached assistant director of target practice, Navy Department, Jan. 3, 1913, to fleet engineer, Atlantic Fleet, Jan. 4, 1913.

Lieut. Comdr. R. W. McNeely detached naval attaché at Buenos Ayres, Argentina; to Colorado as first lieutenant.

Lieut. Charles Belknap, jr., detached naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to treatment naval hospital, New York.

Lieut. J. H. Towers detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 1, 1913; to naval aviation camp, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Lieut. (J.G.) P. N. L. Bellinger from Naval Academy, Jan. 1, 1913; to naval aviation camp, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Ensign G. D. Chevalier detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Dec. 26, 1912; to naval aviation camp, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Ensigns W. D. Billingsley and V. D. Herberster detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 1, 1913; to naval aviation camp, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Ensign W. R. Purnell detached Pittsburgh, Jan. 2, 1913; to leave.

Chief Pharm. Hubert Henry detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 31, 1913; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 13.—First Lieut. A. M. Watson detached marine barracks, Philadelphia; to recruiting office, Cincinnati.

DEC. 14.—First Lieut. C. A. Lutz detached recruiting office, New York; to recruit depot, Norfolk.

DEC. 16.—None issued.

DEC. 17.—First Lieut. A. A. Cunningham and 2d Lieut. B. L. Smith detached U.S. Naval Academy; to Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

DEC. 18.—None issued.

DEC. 19.—First Lieut. Ward Ellis resignation accepted, to take effect Dec. 21, 1912.

#### REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

DEC. 16.—Senior Capt. Howard Emory to Elizabeth City, N.C., on official business.

DEC. 17.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. B. C. McFadden granted three days' leave, beginning Dec. 26.

Capt. of Engrs. J. H. Chalker to Port Richmond, N.Y., on official business.

DEC. 18.—First Lieut. W. J. Wheeler granted thirty days' leave.

First Lieut. of Engrs. H. Kotzchmar granted two days' leave, beginning Dec. 23.

Third Lieut. T. S. Klinger detached Mackinac, to Seminole. Engr.-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, Capt. P. M. Ueberoth and Constr. W. C. Besseler constituted a board in connection with sale of the Rush.

First Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root granted sixty days' leave of absence on account of illness, beginning upon the reporting of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. J. I. Bryan.

DEC. 19.—First Lieut. J. I. Bryan to Seneca for temporary duty.

Capt. P. H. Ueberoth to Philadelphia and Reedy Island on official business connected with the Public Health Service.

On the night of Dec. 18 word was received at the Norfolk Station that a large steamer was in distress off the coast of North Carolina. The cutter Onondaga at once started in search of the vessel, but at noon Dec. 19 she wired the Department that no trace of her had been sighted.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—1st Lieut. F. C. Bird, Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmichael, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. L. Jack, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson, New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Out of commission, South Baltimore, Md.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate James R. Dunn, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

MACCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill, San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher, New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry, San Francisco, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake, Depot, South Baltimore, Md.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Orte, Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. H. M. West, Newber, N.C.

RUSH—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Out of commission, Port Townsend, Wash.

SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—1st Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Port Townsend, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry, Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. R. O. Crump, En route Juneau, Alaska.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMETT—Master's Mate E. N. Thacher, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. W. W. Joyner, Savannah, Ga.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 15, 1912.

Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, I.G., W. Div., arrived last week and inspections have been going on ever since. On Friday morning at 8:30 the entire regiment of Infantry held review and was inspected, Col. George S. Youngberg being in command. The same day the 2d Field Artillery was inspected by Gen. Marion P. Maus. The Infantry went for a march on Monday morning and had lunch in camp, returning to their quarters about two o'clock. Lieutenant Colonel Beacom was the guest of honor at a beautifully appointed dinner, given by Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield on Saturday. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Edward F. McGlavin, Chaplain and Mrs. Walter K. Lloyd, Lieut. and Mrs. P. J. Richardson, Capt. Ralph Van Deman, Lieut. Edward McCleave and his mother, Mrs. William McCleave, Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming was hostess at an auction bridge for three tables of players on Wednesday. Mrs. P. J. Richardson captured first prize, a hot-house potted plant.

On Wednesday of this week Mrs. Fleming gave the second of her series of card parties. Five hundred was enjoyed and the three prizes went to Mrs. Cromwell Stacy, Mrs. Gibber and Miss Page. Others present: Mesdames Edward F. McGlavin, Walter K. Lloyd, Bennett, Fred W. Foster, Wilkes, Glavin, Walter K. Lloyd, Bennett, Chase, Lentz, Vosberg, Lantz, Elmer W. Clark, Jere B. Clayton and Abraham P. Buffington. Mrs. McGlavin poured and the young girls assisted. Mrs. Brabson, wife of Lieutenant Brabson, 2d Field Art., was the honoree at an attractive luncheon on Thursday by Mrs. Edward F. McGlavin. Mesdames Adrian S. Fleming, William F. Jones, A. B. Warfield, Walter K. Lloyd, Harlow and Fred Foster were the other guests.

On Friday the second informal hop scheduled for the winter

months was enjoyed by about twenty couples of dancers; a fruit punch was served and the music was furnished by the Infantry band. Dr. Harry R. McKellar surprised his friends on Tuesday by being quietly married in Portland, his bride coming from Georgia. They are now in the post and have rooms in the bachelors' quarters.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ward Dabney gave a delightful informal dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieutenants Schneider and Riley. Lieut. and Mrs. Brabson, 2d Field Art., have arrived and are occupying the Yule quarters during the absence of Capt. and Mrs. Yule on two months' leave in Plattsburg, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Young, of Pueblo, Colo., are visiting Mr. Young's parents, Col. and Mrs. George S. Young, 21st Inf. Mrs. Young will remain until after Christmas.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of Vancouver, gave a bazar and chicken supper Wednesday. Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Dabney and Miss Young had charge of the flower booth, and the doll table was looked after by Miss Helen McGlavin, Miss Margaret Buffington and Miss Mea Foster. Lieut. Vincent Meyer is enjoying a visit from his mother, who will remain for some weeks. Gen. Marion P. Maus left Sunday for Washington, D.C., where he will spend Christmas with Mrs. Maus. They will return to the post about Jan. 15.

Lieut. Stanley L. Whitley leaves on the next Army transport for Honolulu, and will join his regiment, the 1st Infantry, at Schofield Barracks. Lieut. Edward McCleave and his mother leave soon after Christmas for Fort Wright, for station. Miss Helen McGlavin leaves Dec. 27 for Fort Meade, S.D., to visit the Misses Clarke, daughters of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Clarke, of the Medical Corps.

Lieutenants Wilson and Snow are now sharing Quarters 21 with Capt. Charles Howland. Mrs. Hartz, wife of Lieutenant Hartz, 21st Inf., is expecting her mother, brother and sister-in-law from Southern California, to remain until after the holidays. Major and Mrs. Jere B. Clayton gave a pretty dinner on Saturday for eight.

The sixth annual horse show in Portland attracted many Army people. Lieut. David L. Roscoe, of Boise Barracks, made an efficient judge.

A splendid football game between the barracks soldiers and a team from South Portland was enjoyed on Saturday, and although during the entire afternoon a drizzling rain fell, no one left until the end, when the soldiers won, 9 to 7. Two band concerts a week are appreciated by the garrison, and on clear days vehicles and autos are lined along the avenue filled with music lovers.

#### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 13, 1912.

Mrs. Lull was hostess at luncheon Dec. 6 in honor of Mrs. Arthur Kerwin and for Mesdames Waldron and Mitchell. Capt. and Mrs. Kerwin and family left Dec. 7 for their new station, Fort Liscum. Major Chrisman and family left the same day for the East. On Dec. 9 the Artillery troops went into camp for a twenty-four-hour tactical problem with the enemy represented by mine planter Armistead and district boat Barrett. The usual heavy fog shut down at nightfall. Mrs. Johnson entertained in the evening at bridge for the war widows, Mesdames Wisser, Knowlton, Lull, Geary, Davis, Wertebaker, Chapplear, Monroe, Waldron; also for Misses Fulton and Roland. Mesdames Wisser, Wertebaker and Knowlton for high scores won dainty Japanese candle shades.

The dinner Dec. 7 at the Bohemian Club for those officers in the Quartermaster Corps who are leaving San Francisco and those that are to remain, was in charge of Capt. Harry Howland, Capt. Louis Bach and Major Charles Stanton, the latter acting as toastmaster. Several interesting speeches were made and Isaac Upham showed a number of stereopticon views made on a recent trip around the world. Present: Colonels Von Schrader, Knight, Williamson, Krauthoff, Majors Hart, Ferguson, Stanton, Ashburne, Hampton, Bottoms, Hines, Captains Weeks, Heidt, Sheen, Walton, Longstreet, Clark, Tobin, Simonds, Griffin, Morris, Pond, Dr. Wilson Shields and Jack Noyes.

Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray were guests of honor at a dinner given Dec. 8 by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sweeney at the St. Francis. Others present were Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Martin Crimmins, Mrs. Eleanor Martin and Thorwell Mulhally. Capt. and Mrs. Orin Wolfe expect to move out to the Presidio in a few days. Captain Wolfe has been assigned to the 16th Infantry. Little "Buz" Crimmins, son of Capt. and Mrs. Martin Crimmins, won a white ribbon at the horse show Dec. 7. He rode his own pony "Beauty," without saddle or stirrup, and came in for round after round of applause for the clever way in which he handled his mount.

Mrs. Horace Pillsbury was hostess at luncheon in compliment to Mrs. Arthur Murray, Mrs. Maxwell Murray and Miss Sadie Murray. Twelve were seated at a handsomely decorated table. Mrs. Euclid Frick entertained at bridge Dec. 10 in honor of Mrs. Patton, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Gardener. The guests included Mesdames Sheep, Waldron, Hampton, Mabie, Chambers, Bevins, Morse, Hammond, Von Schrader, Gardener, Nones, Knowlton, Johnson, Richardson, Barbett, Monroe, Bonnycastle, Gardner, Mrs. Bonnycastle, Mrs. Waldron and Mrs. Bevins were prize-winners. Capt. and Mrs. Geary entertained the Fort Scott Card Club Dec. 11. Playing were Major and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Monroe, Capt. and Mrs. Chapplear, Capt. and Mrs. Wertebaker, Mrs. Lull, Miss Roland, Captain Nones, Lieutenant Mitchell, Captain Platt, Dr. Sharpe, Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, Lieutenant Vose and Capt. and Mrs. Geary. Captains Monroe, Wertebaker, Waldron, Lieutenant Vose and Mrs. Lull were winners of the club prizes.

Col. and Mrs. Wisser had dinner last night for Major and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Monroe, Capt. and Mrs. Geary, Capt. and Mrs. Lull.

Mr. Ernest Emmerich, chief clerk of the Quartermaster's Department at the Presidio, for nearly forty years in the service of the Government, the principal portion of which time he has served at the Presidio, has submitted his resignation to Major Hampton, to take effect Dec. 31.

Mrs. Thomas G. Ashburne is the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Chapplear. Mrs. Chapplear will give a bridge party this afternoon in honor of Mrs. Ashburne. Little Tom Stanton, who has been confined to his bed for six weeks with a broken leg, is able to be out now in a wheeled chair.

#### FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 16, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Henry P. Kingsbury and Miss Clara Kingsbury, of Chicago, guests of Col. and Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor, were guests of honor at a dinner by Capt. and Mrs. Fred E. Buchan on Monday evening for Capt. and Mrs. John W. Furlong, Mrs. Mary Hammond, Capt. L. J. Fleming and Lieut. Edwin O'Connor and the hosts. Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson left Monday for Fort Riley, Kas. An afternoon card party was given Tuesday by Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman. Bridge and five hundred were played. The highest score prizes went to Mrs. James J. Hornbrook, Mrs. John P. Hasson, Mrs. Edward D. Anderson and Mrs. Louis W. Ball. Tea followed. Mrs. George B. Strong assisting. Other guests were Mesdames Henry P. Kingsbury, Charles M. O'Connor, Augustus Blocksom, John W. Heard, John C. Waterman, Willis V. Morris, Fred E. Buchan, Hammond, Abraham G. Lott, John W. Furlong, Frederick D. Griffith and Frank K. Ross. Misses Kingsbury, Glass, Waterman, Heard and Elizabeth Heard.

On Tuesday evening Col. and Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor gave a reception in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Henry P. Kingsbury and Miss Kingsbury. A delightful feature was the program of music by the 6th Cavalry orchestra. The Auction Bridge Club met Wednesday with Mrs. Francis W. Glover. Prizes were won by Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman and Mrs. Abraham G. Lott.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Watrous, of Des Moines, entertained at dinner on Wednesday at the Des Moines Club for Col. and Mrs. Henry P. Kingsbury, Col. and Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor, Major and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee. The guests later formed a party at the Princess Theater. On the same evening Lieut. Edwin O'Connor gave an informal card and dancing party, complimentary to Miss Clara Kingsbury. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Louis F. Ball, Capt. and Mrs. Francis W. Glover, Misses Waterman, Glass, Glover, Oliver, Heard, Myers,

Casteel and Elizabeth Heard, Lieutenants Aleshire, Brady, Taylor, Caldwell and Thomas. Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee entertained Thursday afternoon with bridge for Mesdames Henry P. Kingsbury, James J. Hornbrook, Willis V. Morris, Stuart Heintzelman, Abraham G. Lott, Armin Mueller, Edward Anderson, Hammond, Francis Glover, John P. Hasson and Miss Clara Kingsbury.

There was a garrison five hundred party at the club Friday evening. Highest scores were made by Mrs. John C. Waterman and Capt. Francis W. Glover. Lieut. and Mrs. Talbott Smith left Saturday for Jefferson Barracks, for station. Miss Elizabeth Waterman returned Saturday from Fort Clark, Texas. Saturday evening, after the hop, Major and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee entertained with a supper for Capt. and Mrs. Francis W. Glover, Miss Mary Oliver, Miss Alberta Glover and Miss Margaret Casteel, Lieut. Guy W. Chipman, Herbert E. Taylor, Dexter C. Rumsey, Edwin O'Connor and Pearl L. Thomas. Lieut. Joseph P. Aleshire left Friday evening to spend a month's leave with his parents in Washington, D.C.

On Sunday Major and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee entertained at supper for Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury, Col. and Mrs. O'Connor and Lieut. and Mrs. George V. Strong, Mrs. Henry P. Kingsbury and Miss Clara Kingsbury left Sunday night for their home in Chicago.

The 6th Cavalry tournament, Thursday night, at the Coliseum in Des Moines was the biggest thing ever attempted in that city for charitable purposes and furnished the first opportunity for hundreds of Des Moines citizens to witness the 6th in action. The program was participated in by five troops. The 6th Cavalry band, led by Chief Musician W. J. O. Callahan, was a prominent feature, playing throughout the drills. The interior of the building was decorated with flags and bunting, and the reviewing stand, occupied by the officers and ladies of the regiment, was draped with patriotic colors. Troop A, under Captain Heiberg, was first on the program, going through an intricate exhibition drill, finishing with pistol and saber charges. In a mounted fancy figure drill Troop G, under Capt. F. W. Glover, gave a beautiful exhibition of horsemanship with Cossack riding, a saber drill and charge in which the troopers throw the horses and fire from behind them at the charging line, completing with a musical saber drill. Troop B, under Capt. A. G. Lott, gave exhibitions in close order drill and in action with the troopers, mounted and dismounted. The mounted saber combat under Lieut. George V. Strong, contributed the most exciting event of the evening. The troopers, protected by armor, fought with wooden sabers in single combat and in pairs. The musical drill by Troop E, under Capt. D. E. Casteel, was one of the prettiest features of the evening. The closing event was a drill by Troop C, under Capt. L. R. Ball, rifle, revolver and saber. A large sum was realized from the sale of seats, for the poor of Des Moines.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 18, 1912.

Captain Carter has taken Captain Matthews' house and Captain Matthews has gone in the set recently vacated by Captain Coward. Capt. Frederick Coleman, 10th Inf., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Carter. Capt. and Mrs. Jacob Coward left Monday for a visit to relatives in New Jersey, before going to their new post. Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly entertained at dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Marshall and Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin.

Coleman Carter was released from quarantine on Friday. He had been in the hospital for two weeks, with a severe case of tonsillitis. Mrs. Carter was quarantined with him. Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Mix entertained informally after the hop Friday for Dr. and Mrs. Whitham, Captain Cardwell, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Lieutenants Thiele, Stanley, French and Ensign Armstrong, Mr. Beard, of Baltimore, and the Misses Daly, who were the guests of honor.

Lieut. and Mrs. James Lyon gave a supper after the hop Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Gallup, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Mrs. Max DeMott, Ensigns Wilbur, Murray, Harris, Lieutenants Stanley and Hochwalt. Miss Florence Stewart returned to Washington on Sunday, after a month's stay with the Misses Kimberly. Miss Rowena Abbott is the guest of Major and Mrs. Wahl, before joining her brother, Capt. E. G. Abbott, at his new station, New York Harbor. Capt. Clarence Bunker has left for Fort Banks, Boston Harbor, but Mrs. Bunker and her mother will remain here until after the holidays. Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Mix entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin, Saturday, for the Misses Daly, of Baltimore, Mr. Beard, Ensign Armstrong, Mrs. Slifer, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Scott. Captain Perry has two weeks' leave, and he and Mrs. Perry will remain here until after the holidays, and will then go to Fort Barrancas.

#### FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Dec. 16, 1912.

On Saturday the 11th Cavalry football team defeated the 17th Infantry team with a score of 40 to 0. There was a hunt in the morning in honor of the few officers of the 17th who came with the team.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Spalding, of Boston, have been visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Pearson. On Friday, the 6th, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson entertained with a dinner at "The Hingham Post" for Mr. and Mrs. Spalding. The guests were Major and Mrs. Howze, Capt. and Mrs. Rockenbach, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker, Lieut. and Mrs. Ruggles and Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler. On Tuesday Mrs. Howze gave a very delightful bridge for Mrs. Spalding. Prizes were won by Mesdames Rockenbach, Spalding, Pearson and Elting. In the evening the regular meeting of the Card Club was held. Prizes were won by Colonel Morgan and Mrs. Hickum.

On Friday Mrs. Hickum entertained with a most attractive bridge-luncheon. The tables were beautifully decorated with artistic baskets of flowers, which were later given to the lucky winners of prizes. Among the guests were Mesdames Howze, Jones, Rockenbach, Clayton, Miller, Bartlett, Cushman, Harmon, Amos, Thomas, Hunsaker, Pearson, McKinley, Grunert, Laurson and Fuller. The prizes were won by Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Harmon and Mrs. Hunsaker.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allen M. Pope, who have been at Manlius, N.Y., for several years, are expected at Oglethorpe in a few days, as Lieutenant Pope has been assigned to the 11th Cavalry.

#### FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Dec. 16, 1912.

Mrs. F. W. Pitts was hostess at a card party Thursday afternoon; Mrs. Laubach won first prize, a cut glass bonbon dish; Mrs. Gienty, second, a silver nut spoon. Capt. and Mrs. C. K. La Motte left Sunday to spend a six weeks' leave with friends and relatives in and near Cincinnati. An informal hop was given Friday evening in the post hall. Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Gienty, and Lieut. and Mrs. Laubach are on the reception committee for this month. Miss Crafts, of Deadwood, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Laubach for the hop last Friday evening. Mrs. J. M. Graham, who has been suffering with tonsillitis, is able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Comegys have gone to housekeeping in quarters No. 23, recently vacated by Lieut. D. H. Jacobs. Col. and Mrs. M. F. Waltz entertained Col. and Mrs. H. G. Sichel and Major and Mrs. E. M. Lewis at dinner last Sunday. The Misses Waltz were hostesses at the regular Birdge Club last Wednesday. The prize was won by Miss Waltz.

Dr. H. H. Blodgett lost his fine mount this week. In endeavoring to keep out of the way of an automobile, it broke its leg; so that it had to be killed. Lieutenant Gerow and the Misses Clarke accompanied Miss Crafts to Deadwood Saturday, returning on the evening train. Mr. Elliot Williams, who has been ill for about a week, was back in school again Friday.

Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Moffet entertained Rev. and Mrs. C. D. Erskine and son, Harlan, of Sturgis, on Thursday. Dr. and Mrs. Blodgett and Captain Oliver were guests of Col. and Mrs. Clarke at dinner before the hop on Friday. The regimental detachment, 19th Infantry, have recently received their mounts, and are training them now.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 19, 1912.

While the hand of authority met the magnanimous course of the midshipmen in presenting a list of all who had violated the order not to bet on the Army-Navy game in a reciprocal spirit, yet the penalties had their severities. From Friday morning last until Thursday evening of this week, all the midshipmen who helped to make up the Navy's pool, about 400, were restricted to their quarters except for duties, and each received twenty-five demerits. This latter stroke deprives sixty First Classmen of the two days' leave at Christmas, for this special privilege could only be enjoyed by First Classmen who had not received over twenty-four demerits since Oct. 1. Besides this all restricted were denied going to the hop, a disappointment both to midshipmen and their anticipated partners. Incidentally, it increased the labors of the postmen carrying hastily written missives to the ladies invited.

Ninety First Classmen will have the Christmas leave, which begins at noon on Dec. 24 and ends at the same hour on Dec. 26. With the other three classes the holiday privileges will begin after the third period on Tuesday, Dec. 24, and continue until evening roll-call on Dec. 25. The Navy's pool privileges will be for the same hours beginning on Dec. 31, after the third period. Leave at certain hours is given to midshipmen not under restrictions during the holidays to visit officers' quarters. Promenade concerts are authorized on the evening of Dec. 24, and in the afternoons on Dec. 26, 27 and 30. There will be no formal hop given by the midshipmen on Christmas Eve, as has been the custom.

On Friday last a large number of the midshipmen restricted to their quarters, with more of frolic than of wisdom, appeared at the windows of Bancroft Hall in their pajamas with strips painted upon them in imitation of prison garb. It is averred that the object was to secure photographs for reproduction in the Lucky Bag. The authorities considered the display insubordinate and additional demerits have been added to the punishment.

In the upheaval every member of the "plebe" class, save six, was caught in the meshes of discipline. Notice was promptly served by the great majority upon the lucky half dozen that they, too, guileless or not, would have to take the common restrictions with the rest. One midshipman received all the sentences inflicted for the paltry sum of twenty-five cents, his only cash at hand, which he contributed to the pool. Impenitently, temporary at least, rather than virtue was an element that saved some who escaped discipline.

The four midshipmen, W. H. Saunders, Jonathan D. Reed, Jr., R. C. Nevill and Earl Wagner, all of the Fourth Class, who were convicted of assaulting Mdsn. H. E. Jones, same class, and were recommended to be dismissed, have sent in their resignations to the Navy Department.

The Navy Department has accepted the resignation of Mdsn. L. G. Neff, Third Class. He was appointed from New York. Secretary Meyer has directed that Spanish, instead of being finished in two years at the Naval Academy, shall continue throughout the whole four years of the course.

Interest is increasing in the proposal made in the Naval Appropriation bill to reduce the number of civilian instructors at the Naval Academy gradually until only two are left in each department where they are employed. Reasons pro and con for the change are in the air. The reduction, it is claimed, will be in the interests of economy, but on the other hand this elimination will immediately deprive the Academy of a half dozen of its best instructors. It is also urged that the salaries of Navy officers of like grade is double that of the civilian instructors and that of the officer, unexcelled in his profession, after years of other duty, is not as well prepared to teach English, Spanish and French as those who make it their constant employment. The proposition is now in the hands of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

The crypt and mausoleum for the remains of John Paul Jones will be finished this week. No day has yet been set for the removal of the body of this distinguished naval officer from Bancroft Hall to the sarcophagus.

An improvement association is about to be incorporated in Annapolis to enlarge the city, build good roads and work for the erection by the Government of a fort at Bay Ridge, four miles from Annapolis, at a point where the Chesapeake is not more than six miles wide. The fort will be urged as a defense of Baltimore.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company will install at the Naval Academy a private branch exchange, with a two-position board connecting 152 telephones, fifteen trunk lines, and three loud-ringing extension bells, of the latest type.

The Davey Tree Expert Company, of Kent, Ohio, is now engaged in repairing all the old trees of the Naval Academy, under supervision of Mr. James Casey, head of the laboring squad of the Academy.

The U. S. tug Standish, with the sailing yachts Argo and Robert Centre, and a damaged barge in tow, left the Naval Academy on Friday for the Norfolk Navy Yard, to undergo repair. The Argo and Robert Centre belong to the mosquito fleet of the Academy and are used for pleasure purposes and drill by the midshipmen. The Standish returned here later.

Towing the old cruiser Severn, mother ship of the submarine flotilla, the gunboat Castine sailed Sunday for the Norfolk Yard. The vessels of the flotilla are the C-2, C-3, C-4 and C-5. Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, U.S.N., in command. They had already made the trip down the bay under their own power and will remain some time at Norfolk, leaving for the Southern Drill Grounds at Guantanamo, Cuba, during the winter.

The bachelor officers at Ogle Hall, Annapolis, their quarters, gave a dance there on Thursday night last. Moving pictures of the Army-Navy game were exhibited here last week in a local theater. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., is on a few days' leave, visiting friends in Washington. Midshipman Rhodes, captain of the Navy team of 1912, is at the hospital with a severe cold and suffering from a run-down condition supposed to reach back to an injury he received two years ago.

Among those who attended the Carabao dinner in Washington Saturday night were Superintendent Gibbons, Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Morton and Lieut. Douglas L. Howard, all from the Naval Academy. Ensign Harold Grow, of the U.S.S. Utah, is on leave and has joined his wife at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brady, on Revell street. Miss Brock, who has been visiting friends in Philadelphia and New York, has returned to spend the holiday season with Comdr. and Mrs. H. H. Christy, at the Naval Academy, before sailing for her home in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin, of Massachusetts, are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, and Mrs. Paul Capron, Mrs. W. H. Roeder, wife of Commodore Roeder, U.S.N., has lately spent a fortnight in Washington City and Laurel, Md. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. P. Morton, U.S.N., have returned from a week-end visit at Washington to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., the parents of Mrs. Morton. Miss Cowden and Miss Benjamin, who have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Baer, U.S.N., have returned to their homes in Tennessee. Miss Thornton and Mr. Proctor, of Richmond, Mo., are spending the winter with their uncle, Commander Morton and Mrs. Morton. Miss Isabelle Howard Claude, of Washington, is also a guest of Commander Morton, her brother-in-law. Mr. George R. Nelson, of Fargo, N.D., father of Mdsn. H. G. Nelson, is here with his family for the winter.

Mrs. George Wallace, of Washington, was the guest last week of Mrs. J. K. Seymour, mother of Mrs. Karns, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Karns, Miss Fallon, of Wayne, Pa., is here on a visit to her brother, Mdsn. Harry Fallon, 4th Class.

Mrs. W. C. Cole, wife of Commander Cole, was hostess on Tuesday at a Red Cross tea. Mrs. Cole is one of the pioneers here in selling Red Cross stamps. Assisting at the tea were Misses McCormick, Posey, Elizabeth Andrews, Cole, Anita Cresap, Dorothy Pickersell, Frances and Margaret Bryan and Mrs. Parker. Mrs. Evans, wife of Lieut. J. S. Evans, and her guest, Miss Seely, of Washington, played selections, while the Naval Academy band's orchestra, with Prof. C. A. Zimmerman as pianist, rendered beautiful and appropriate music.

Mrs. Underwood, wife of Capt. E. B. Underwood, U.S.N., retired, was hostess on Wednesday night at an auction bridge of twelve tables at Carvel Hall. The winners of the handsome prizes were: Mrs. H. H. Christy, Mrs. J. C. Cresap, Mrs. Arthur Newton Brown and Lieut. Charles Soule. Those who played were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Knox, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Garst, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Delano, Rear

Admiral and Mrs. Todd, Commo. and Mrs. Griffin, Commo. and Mrs. Nelson, Commo. and Mrs. Porter, Capt. and Mrs. Craven, Capt. and Mrs. Gearing, Capt. and Mrs. Low, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Comdr. and Mrs. Nulton, Comdr. and Mrs. Christy, Comdr. and Mrs. Cole, Surgeon McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton, Prof. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Neal, Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, Lieut. and Mrs. Caldwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Soule, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Earle, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bronson, Surg. and Mrs. Guest, Mrs. W. O. Stevens, Mrs. McNair, Mrs. Schaeffer, Mrs. Myne, Mrs. Meek, Mrs. Partello, Mrs. Richards, Mr. Schenck, Mrs. Marvel, Chaplain and Mrs. Clark.

It has been already settled that Swarthmore College will not be able to meet the Navy at football next season.

Another event has been added to the calendar of winter sports, a swimming contest between the teams of the midshipmen and Baltimore City College, in the gymnasium tank. The date is Feb. 15. The only other swimming meet so far arranged is that with the Washington Y.M.C.A., Feb. 8.

The midshipmen opened their basketball season Saturday afternoon by winning from the five of Baltimore Medical College, 44 to 22. The contest was good one, but the speed and training of the midshipmen counted strongly toward the last of the game. McKee, Hall and Cochran distinguished themselves in individual work. Early in the game the passing of the local team was not up to standard, but later general play showed remarkable development for the first match game of the season. The Navy players were: Vickery, i.f.; McKee, r.f.; Cochran, c.; Hall, i.g.; Wild (captain), r.g.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1912.

The week has made a great change in the personnel of the post, for Sunday saw the departure of the last of the Manchus and all the members of the new detail have now reported. The quarters were chosen on Wednesday and the following list gives the number of the houses assigned and the names of the previous occupants: Major Peter Murray, 46 (Capt. Babcock), Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 76 (Capt. Estes), Capt. Frank B. Watson, 70 (Capt. Parker), Capt. Fred H. Gallup, 52 (Capt. McCloskey), Capt. Glade, 66 (Lieut. Niles), Lieut. George H. Baird, 22 (Lieut. Gregory), Lieut. Thomas D. Osborn, 52 (Capt. Cochet), Lieut. A. G. Pendleton, 14 (Lieut. Riley), Lieut. Edwin W. Wildrick, 69 (Lieut. Riggs), Lieut. Lucian D. Booth, 48 (Lieut. Dodds), Lieut. West C. Jacobs, 50 (Capt. Alley), Lieut. Sanderford Jarman, 56 (Capt. DeArmond), Lieut. Putney, 73 (Lieut. McKell), Lieut. J. H. Cunningham, 63 (Lieut. Williams), Lieut. Ray L. Avery, 71 (Capt. Clifford Jones), Lieut. William A. Johnson, 72 (Lieut. Dunwoody), Lieut. Walter V. Gallagher, 65 (Capt. McDonald), Lieut. Clifton M. Butler, 67 (Lieut. Cross), Lieut. Keith S. Gregory, 49 (Lieut. J. S. Jones), Lieut. Roderick Dew, 28 (Lieut. Burleson), Lieut. John E. Bubb, 40 (Lieut. Willford), Lieut. Harvey D. Higley, 32 (Lieut. Geoffrey Bartlett), Lieut. Homer R. Oldfield, 34 (Lieut. Morrow), Lieut. Dana H. Crissy, 38 (Lieut. Jacobs), Lieut. Francis G. Delano, 24 (Capt. Longan), Lieut. Thurston Hughes, 26 (Lieut. Jarman), Lieut. Charles B. Meyer, 47 (Lieut. Hodges), Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, 12 (Lieut. Booth), Lieut. William T. McMillan, 43 (Lieut. Thomlinson), Lieut. Roy W. Holderness, 29 (Lieut. Higley), Lieut. Philip J. Kiehl, 10 (Lieut. Boyd), Lieut. Wiley E. Dawson, C (Lieut. Avery), Lieut. Lang, 77 (Lieut. Gano), Lieut. Paul A. Larned, 79 (Lieut. Lang), Lieut. James E. Chaney, B (Lieut. Hammond), Lieut. Francis L. Sward, E, 1st floor (Lieut. Johnson), Lieut. Emile V. Cutrer, 45, 1st floor (Lieut. Dew), Lieut. Harold E. Miner, 45, 2d floor (Lieut. Hunter), Lieut. Jacob L. Devers, 16, 2d floor (Lieut. Chaney), Lieut. Cuthbert L. Stearns, H, 2d floor (Lieut. G. G. Bartlett), Lieut. Stanley M. Kumbough, H, 1st floor (Lieut. Manchester), Lieut. Hugh McGee, 18, 1st floor (Lieut. Larned), Mr. Eckell, 16, 1st floor, Lieut. Patten, G, 2d floor (Lieut. Castle), Capt. Sylvester Bonaffon, Lieut. Halvor G. Coulter, Gordon R. Catts, James A. Brice, James L. Dunsworth, Fordyce L. Perego, Eugene V. Armstrong, Stuart C. Godfrey, F. C. Harrington, James C. Taylor, L. H. Haig, Bachelor Building, Lieut. Walter S. Sturgill and Evan E. Lewis, angle of Cadet Barracks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody left on Saturday for Washington, to visit her home, and to go to the new station at the Presidio. Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs started Wednesday for Kentucky to spend Christmas. Mrs. Thomlinson and little Mathew and Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond and children left Saturday for California. Capt. and Mrs. Longan left for Vancouver, Capt. and Mrs. Estes and children for Fort Douglas, Utah, Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett for Fort Hancock.

Col. and Mrs. Tschappat entertained at dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Major and Mrs. Ryan were dinner hosts Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Capt. and Mrs. Cochet, Miss Parleton and Lieutenant Cruise. On Wednesday Mrs. Fieberger entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Babcock, sr., and for Mesdames Townsley, Gordon, Holt, Willcox, J. T. Dickman, Clayton, Bell, Dunwoody, Jacobs and G. G. Bartlett. Prizes were won by Mesdames Gordon, Dickman and Jacobs. At tea time Mrs. Willcox poured and Mrs. Gordon served chocolate, others coming in after the game including Miss Newlands, Mesdames Daley and Asensio.

Capt. and Mrs. Babcock's guests at dinner at the club on Wednesday were Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Major and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr and Miss Parleton. Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs entertained with bridge on Thursday evening as a farewell for Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody. Present: Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Mrs. Goroan, Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman. Mrs. Bethel and Colonel Stuart won first prizes, Mrs. Gordon and Lieutenant Jarman consolations. Mrs. Edgerton and Miss Gladys Edgerton were guests of Col. and Mrs. Willcox for the hops on Friday and Saturday evenings. Ensign Harry L. Merring, of the North Dakota, is the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Narciso T. Quevedo.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick and Lieut. and Mrs. Lang were guests of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger at dinner Sunday evening. Lieutenant Morrison's guests for the week-end were his sister, Mrs. N. Hammond, Jr., of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Miss Audrey Hall, of Stamford, Conn. Miss Ada Cunningham, of New York, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Holt for the week-end. The class of 1907 had a record dinner Wednesday by way of bidding farewell to the Manchus on the eve of departure.

At the same time three members of the new detail were welcomed to the post—Lieutenants Dawson, Taylor and Lewis. Lieutenant Arnold, of the Aviation Corps, came from Washington to attend the dinner and Lieutenant Coleman came from Boston. Others present were Lieuts. Geoffrey Bartlett, Shedd, Greene, Keeler, Booth, Pritchett, Cruise, Sultan, Morrison, McFarland, Lieut. R. C. Townsley, Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Rice, Watson, McNeil, Robins, Castle, Lang, Larned, and Morrissey. Two members of the class stationed here were away on leave—Lieutenants Alexander and Chilton. The 1907 Manchus who left this week for new fields were Lieuts. Geoffrey Bartlett, Shedd, Keeler, Cruise, Gano, McNeil and Castle.

An officers' hop was held Friday evening, but the attendance was small, owing, doubtless, to the unsettled condition of the post, as most of the Manchus had left and few of the ladies of the new detail had arrived. Capt. and Mrs. Fieberger received. Mrs. Stuart received at the cadet hop on Saturday evening with Cadet Dorst. Mrs. A. T. Heinze, of New York, was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Quevedo. Major Ryan's guests on Monday were Major Eugenio Silva and Capt. Manuel Gomez, of the Coast Artillery of Cuba, and Señor Ramiro Fernandez, of Guatemala. Mrs. Vidmer entertained at dinner Saturday for Miss Vidmer and Cadets McDonald, Gillette and Rafferty. While the 1907 graduates held the class dinner on Wednesday evening, Mrs. Lang hung her guests at dinner Mrs. Gano, Mrs. Larned and Miss Chilton.

## FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Dec. 16, 1912.

Miss Valerie Garrard, of Fort Myer, and Miss Frances Brooks, of Washington, D.C., have been house guests of Miss Ethel Allen, for whom she gave a delightful bowling party Tuesday evening, inviting Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam, Dr. Carr and Lieutenants Thompson, Jenkins and Allen. On Wednesday Miss Allen invited Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Van Poole in for bridge, when Mrs. Wilson won the prize. Wednesday evening Mrs. Van Poole entertained for Miss Garrard with a dance.

Mrs. Pierce, guest of Col. and Mrs. Allen, left for Cali-

fornia Wednesday. On Thursday Mrs. Shippam entertained at luncheon Miss Mildred Perrine, of New York city, and Mrs. C. G. Zimmerli, of Lyons, N.Y. Lieutenant Chandler has left for his new station at New Orleans. Lieutenant Green also left Friday for his station at Fort Greble, R.I. Lieuts. John H. Lindt and Carleton U. Edwards have arrived. Miss Wilhelmina Perrine, of Buffalo, N.Y., spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam, who entertained at dinner in her honor Sunday evening, inviting Lieutenants Jenkins and Thompson.

Mrs. Van Poole gave a beautifully appointed dinner Saturday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Allen, and for Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson. Miss Connor spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Matson. Miss Allen was the guest of Miss Valerie Garrard, at Fort Myer, Friday and Saturday, and in her honor Miss Garrard gave a dinner, inviting Miss Doris Drain, Lieutenant Edwards, of Fort Washington, Lieutenant Howze and Mr. Menetree, after which Miss Garrard took her guests to the Fort Myer hop.

## FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1912.

Miss Edna Smith, of Rome, N.Y., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer. Miss Williams, of Brooklyn, has been visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Williams. Fort Hamilton was well represented at the reception given by the officers of Governors Island to Gen. and Mrs. Barry. Going from here were Col. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Feeter, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Miss Edna Smith, Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Capt. and Mrs. Wylie, Lieut. and Mrs. Pirie, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Captain Lambdin, Lieutenant Hall and the Misses Lewis. That evening Col. and Mrs. Lewis were guests at a dinner given by Col. and Mrs. Mills, of Governors Island, for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, of West Point, while Capt. and Mrs. Embick dined with Major and Mrs. Coe before going to the reception.

Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer entertained at dinner last week for Col. and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Phisterer, of Albany. Lieutenant McDill has reported for duty. Mrs. F. H. Smith gave a delightful tea Dec. 6 as a farewell for Mrs. Wildrick, when receiving with Mrs. Smith were Mrs. Wildrick and Mrs. Thurston Hughes, of West Point. Mrs. Wylie poured coffee in the dining room, and Mrs. Feeter, Miss Lewis and Mrs. Gross assisted her. Others present: Col. and Mrs. Lewis, Col. and Mrs. White, Col. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Pirie, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, the Misses Lewis, Lieutenants Hall, Blackmore and Crawford and Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, of Fort Hancock. Mrs. Thurston Hughes, of West Point, spent last week visiting Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Smith.

Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer entertained at dinner Tuesday in honor of Miss Smith and for Lieut. and Mrs. Pirie, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, the Misses Lewis, Mr. Wheatley Lewis, Lieutenants Hall and Blackmore. Miss Helen Townsley, of West Point, spent Sunday, Dec. 8, with the Misses Lewis. Capt. and Mrs. Embick gave a beautifully appointed dinner Dec. 5 for Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Thurston Hughes, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick.

Capt. W. F. Kitts, Q.M. Corps, and Mrs. Kitts have arrived and moved into the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Hayes. Lieutenant Wildrick and Oldfield left Tuesday for their new station, West Point. Mrs. Oldfield went the day before to Poughkeepsie to visit relatives, and Mrs. Wildrick remained behind until Sunday, when Lieutenant Wildrick came to take his family to their new home. Mrs. Feeter spent last week as guest of Mrs. W. H. Powell in New York. Miss Annette Richmond, of Shanghai, China, spent a few days this week with Mrs. White. Mrs. Pancoast and Mrs. Poore, of Philadelphia, have been visiting Major and Mrs. Hess. Mrs. Hess gave a delightful little tea in their honor Thursday.

Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer had dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Pancoast, Mrs. Poore, Miss Edna Smith and Lieutenant McDill. Col. and Mrs. Hall and Lieutenant Hall left Fort Hamilton Saturday. Lieutenant Hall goes to Columbus Barracks. Col. and Mrs. Hall will visit in New York and Washington for several weeks before joining their son, Gen. Leonard Wood and Col. E. St. J. Greble inspected the Artillery District on Friday, stopping for luncheon with Col. and Mrs. White. Major and Mrs. Hess gave a delicious supper after the bowling on Tuesday night for Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Miss Smith, the Misses Lewis, Mr. Wheatley Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Embick and Capt. and Mrs. Williams.

On Thursday, Capt. and Mrs. McKie entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Pirie and Lieut. and Mrs. Gross. Friday Capt. and Mrs. Embick gave a dinner party for Col. and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Williams and Capt. and Mrs. McKie. Lieut. and Mrs. Herman have arrived from Fort Williams and are stopping with Col. and Mrs. White before moving into the quarters formerly held by Lieutenant Oldfield. Capt. and Mrs. Wylie left this morning for their new station, Fort Screven, Ga., stopping a few days in Washington on their way.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 14, 1912.

Troops A, B, C and D, 3d Cavalry, doing patrol duty along the Rio Grande border, left Monday for their former station at Fort Sam Houston. Four troops of the 2d Cavalry, now at this post, will relieve the squadron of the 3d and left the middle of the week for the different stations along the border.

Mrs. Frederick M. Terrell, wife of Lieutenant Terrell, 22d Inf., has arrived in El Paso from California, where she has been with her family for several months. Capt. John Lewis, 13th Cav., has been detailed regimental commissary. The ladies have discontinued their "at home" days until after the new year. Chaplain David L. Fleming, 2d Cav., on leave in the East, returns to his station about Jan. 1.

Mrs. John Lewis joined her husband, Captain Lewis, 13th Cav., from Fort Riley, last week. A Bridge Club was recently organized among the officers and wives of the 2d Cavalry. The first meeting was held Saturday at the quarters of Gen. and Mrs. E. Z. Steever. Col. Robert D. Read, 3d Cav., has arrived from San Antonio, having made the trip in his automobile. First Lieut. J. F. Taulbee, 2d Cav., will join his regiment here from duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Lieut. Kenna Eastham, 2d Cav., has returned from a leave spent in Harrisburg, Pa. The steeplechase for mounted officers will be run this month by those in this district. The ride must be over a three-mile course, containing six hurdles three feet high and three ditches nine feet wide, and must be done in eleven minutes.

Mrs. Marion C. Rayson, wife of Captain Rayson, 2d Cav., leaves for California next week to visit relatives until Captain Rayson's return from border duty, of which he has a four months' tour. Chaplain Joseph C. Kennedy, 22d Inf., recently ordered before a retiring board at Chicago on account of ill health, has rejoined his regiment.

Under command of Capt. John P. Wade, Troops E, G and H have gone for stations on the Rio Grande, relieving the 3d Cavalry, which returned to its former station at Fort Sam Houston.

Capt. William F. Herringshaw, 13th Cav., recently appointed Q.M. of that regiment, has left for Las Cruces, N.M., relieving Capt. Aubrey Lippincott. Capt. William F. Clark, regimental adjutant, 4th Cav., has just been promoted to his majority in the 2d Cavalry, which brings him to this post, where he and Mrs. Clark were formerly stationed with the 4th Cavalry.

Mrs. Edward Coppock entertained on Wednesday with a bridge of five tables, complimentary to Mrs. Robert D. Walsh, guest of her sister, Mrs. John S. Winn, and Major Winn. After the game refreshments of a salad and ice course were served. Those present were Mesdames Robert Walsh, John S. Winn, E. Z. Steever, Robert D. Read, U. S. Stewart, C. H. Finley, Peter Murray, Charles N. Barney, Robert Reaney, Benjamin Lockwood, J. Brown, Walter L. Finley, John Wade, Marion C. Rayson, W. C. Davidson, C. G. Harvey, J. S. Herron, J. R. R. Hannay, C. W. Fenton, H. Smalley and Miss Doris Fredericks.

Capt. T. W. Holliday, relieved from detached service with the French army, will return to duty with Battery B, 3d Field Artillery, at this post, upon expiration of a month's leave.

Sergt. Major Albert Drescher, 13th Cav., purchased his discharge last week to accept a position as confidential manager to Edward B. Cassatt, son of the late president of the

Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Cassatt was formerly a lieutenant in the 13th Cavalry, where he became acquainted with Sergeant Drescher, and when he left the Army on the death of his father Mr. Cassatt offered the position to Mr. Drescher, which the latter has accepted. He will join Mr. Cassatt at Chesterboro Farm, one of the Cassatt estates near Philadelphia.

Albert Gruski, a private in Troop D, 2d Cavalry, was notified this week that, through the death of an uncle, Jacob Rothschild, a member of the famous family of that name, he had come into the greater part of his wealth. The young private's father, a business man of Brooklyn, N.Y., wants him to purchase his discharge from the Army, but the young soldier, who is just twenty-four years of age, flatly refuses, saying that he will serve out his term of enlistment, which expires in November.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 16, 1912.

Capt. T. H. Dillon, C.E., has gone to Bedford, Ind., for the holidays. Capt. H. E. Ely, 19th Inf., has arrived for station from Sioux City, Iowa. Capt. and Mrs. Daniel Craig, stationed here several months, left Saturday for Cheyenne. Mrs. John E. Stephens was hostess at a delightful bridge Thursday. Mrs. Lytle Brown served chocolate and Mrs. William P. Burnham poured coffee. At a bridge party given Friday by Mrs. G. D. Moore the prizes were given to Mrs. T. B. Taylor, Mrs. F. H. Lincoln and Miss Mercedes Burlington, of New York city. The young people of the garrison were entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Morrow at a hop supper Friday night.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bissell gave a dinner Friday, previous to the hop, for Capt. and Mrs. William P. Screws, Mrs. C. S. Hinds, Mrs. Emma Walton, Lieut. Henry W. Fleet, Mrs. Harlock Anderson and Mr. Thomas Bent Anderson, of Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. John O'K. Taussig was hostess at a charming tea Friday for Mrs. W. T. Littebrandt, mother of Lieutenant Taussig, and her friends. Capt. Clarence H. Knight arrived Saturday from Detroit to join Mrs. Knight, who is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster.

Capt. R. C. Foy, 3d Cav., who leaves to-day for station at San Antonio, entertained at a hop supper Friday evening at the Officers' Mess for Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Martin, Capt. and Mrs. G. R. Spaulding, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Seales, Capt. and Mrs. Alexander Williams, Mrs. Morris, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Effie H. Van Tuyl, Capt. Holland Rubottom, of Fort Omaha, Neb.; Capt. Julius S. Turill, U.S.M.C., and Capt. E. S. Sayer, jr. Miss Lottie Fuller returned Tuesday from Lawrence, Kas., where she has been the guest of Mrs. John Robertson, jr., who entertained in her honor Monday with bridge.

A skating rink has been opened in the basement of Pope Hall for the officers and ladies of the garrison.

Capt. W. N. Hughes, jr., is entertaining his mother, Mrs. W. N. Hughes, of Nashville, Tenn. Major Carl F. Hartman, sig. corps, of Fort Omaha, at the post on a special board, has returned to his station. As a pleasure for their cousin, Capt. Holland Rubottom, of Fort Omaha, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Lloyd entertained with bridge Thursday evening. Mrs. Lloyd was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Effie H. Van Tuyl and Miss Brownie Norman. Prizes were given to Mrs. Alexander E. Williams, Mrs. Frank Carroll, Mrs. Traber Norman and Mr. Frank Carroll. Mrs. Traber Norman was hostess at a delightful dinner Tuesday for Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Lloyd, Capt. J. S. Turill, Capt. Holland Rubottom, Mrs. Jennie Hall, Mrs. Effie H. Van Tuyl, Miss Brownie Norman and Miss Gettie Norman. Major Lytle Brown, C.E., leaves shortly for a month's stay at Little Rock, Ark.

Capt. Adna G. Clarke gave his illustrated lecture, "Campaigning with Funston in the Philippines," in the Congregational Church for the Y.P.S.C.E. Friday evening. Lieutenant Miller, stationed here several months, left Thursday for Fort Sheridan. Lieut. Burt W. Phillips and little daughter, Isabel, have arrived from Fort Sheridan to join Mrs. Phillips, who is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Brewster. Lieutenant Phillips will be on special duty at the Military Prison, from which duty Lieutenant Clapham left Thursday for his new station at Fort Sheridan. Mrs. Clapham has gone to Ellensburg, Wash., for an extended visit with relatives, and will join Lieutenant Clapham later at Fort Sheridan.

Capt. and Mrs. James W. Furlow gave a hop supper Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Irwin Madison, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Lippincott, wife of Captain Lippincott, of Fort Riley, and small son are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Graham. Mrs. W. Uline, of Fort Douglas, Utah, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor. Mrs. Elizabeth Cheevers has returned to her home after an extended visit with friends on the North. Capt. W. N. Hughes, jr., has returned from a visit at Topeka, Kas. Gen. C. S. Roberts, guest of his son, Capt. C. D. Roberts, left Thursday for San Francisco. Lieut. E. C. Desobry, 19th Inf., guest of relatives in the South for several weeks, returned Thursday.

The Fort Leavenworth soccer team defeated the Schmelzers, of Kansas City, Sunday on the Kansas City grounds, 0 to 0. The soldiers are now in the first place, having won five games and lost none.

Mrs. Casper Cole has returned from a visit with her mother, Mrs. Rose Flannigan, in St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. James W. Furlow appeared Dec. 12 in concert in Kansas City, Mo. Capt. Henry Gibbins, of Knoxville, Tenn., has joined Mrs. Gibbins here for the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McGonigle. Capt. and Mrs. D. S. Craig were honored guests at a dinner Friday, given by Capt. and Mrs. John S. Stephens for Capt. and Mrs. Preston Brown, Capt. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Martin, Miss Burlington, of New York city, and Captain Allison. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Calvert and little daughter, Martha, of Toledo, Ohio, will be the guests during the holidays of Mrs. Calvert's mother, Mrs. S. F. Neely.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 16, 1912.

The spirit of Christmas is in the air for the enlisted men who will spend the day here, as the Retail Merchants' Association of Norfolk have appointed a committee to arrange for their entertainment in various ways—a luncheon, automobile sightseeing tour, and through Managers Otto Wells and C. C. Egan complimentary tickets have been given for the Granby, Victoria and Colonial Theaters. The same association will, at its next meeting, consider a plan to provide regular semi-monthly entertainments for all enlisted men on this station.

The crack teams from the Nebraska and Michigan will play at Fort Monroe Christmas Eve for the championship of 1912, and it is expected fully seven thousand men of the Service will witness it.

The card party given by the Navy Relief Society (Woman's Auxiliary), in the sail loft Wednesday was a glorious success, as the huge room was nearly filled with tables, each table representing four dollars. A prize, donated by various firms, was won at each table and dainty refreshments were served afterwards.

Among the naval and Army guests at the Norfolk Assembly's first dance last week were Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Admiral and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, Mrs. Harry N. Coates, Miss Cornelia Truxton, Ensign and Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Miss Katherine Quinby, Miss Susie Galt, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank H. Brumby, Comdr. and Mrs. John B. Patton, Capt. Benjamin Tappan and Lieut. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernou. Miss Mary Hogans was hostess at cards Wednesday for Mrs. Edward Old. Other guests were Mrs. Allen M. Sumner, Mrs. James Culpepper, Mrs. Charles Cooke, Misses Masi, Cooke, Francis and Todd.

Ensign Patrick gave a dinner Tuesday on the Arkansas for Lieut. and Mrs. Decker, Ensign and Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, Mrs. Ford, of Annapolis, Paymaster Crapo, Ensigns Hunter, Dalton, Zacharias, Gillespie, Hall, Denfeld, Chandlee and Lieutenant Barry, U.S.M.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward entertained at dinner Saturday prior to the dance

at the Country Club. Covers were laid for Ensign and Mrs. Ford, Ensign Patrick and Paymaster Crapo.

The wardroom officers of the Louisiana had dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Harold McKittick, Lieut. and Mrs. John Barleon, Ensign and Mrs. Ford, Ensign and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, Mrs. Edward Old, of Washington, Misses Christian, Susie Galt, and Katherine Stephens. Ensign Chancy A. Lucas was host at dinner on the Georgia Wednesday for Mrs. Hugh Wood, Mrs. Daniel McEluff, Miss Lucile Woods, Lieut. and Mrs. Coleman, Captain Johnson, Lieutenant Commander Wells, Captain Law, U.S.M.C., Surgeon Stedman and Ensigns Hoey and Elder.

Lieut. William C. Stiles and Miss Stiles entertained at dinner on Saturday at the Country Club for Miss Elizabeth Marshall. Covers were laid for eight.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Naval Y.M.C.A. was entertained Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Bacon Myers, to meet Capt. and Mrs. Wadhams, formerly stationed at this yard. Captain Wadhams gave an interesting discourse on Naval Y.M.C.A. work, in which he is much interested. Among the dancers at the Country Club Saturday evening were Mrs. Harry N. Coates, Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernou, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jeffers, Ensign and Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, Mrs. Edward Old, Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Jack Borland, Miss Katherine Stephens, Miss Katherine Quinby, Surgeon Riggs, Ensigns Osgood, Patrick, Lieutenants Rhodes and Johnson and Lieutenant Harrington, U.S.M.C.

Mrs. Fergus Reid, guest of her brother and sister, Major and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan have arrived at Camp Overton, P.I. Mrs. Louis Maxfield has returned from Washington, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Walker. Lieut. and Mrs. Russell Crenshaw have arrived in Annapolis from their honeymoon. Captain Coffman, commanding the Boston Yard, was the guest of Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle last week. Ensign and Mrs. Jabez Lowell returned Sunday from their wedding trip and are at home at 65 Yarmouth street, Norfolk. Rev. Pembroke Reed, of Petersburg, Va., has been a recent guest of his brother and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. Duncan Wood, Fort Norfolk, and is now the guest of his mother, Mrs. Washington Reed, Portsmouth.

Lieut. Vaughn V. Woodward left Wednesday with the New Hampshire for San Domingo. Mrs. Woodward and Vaughn, jr., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Hobson, Redgate avenue. Miss Ellen Maury, who has been spending two months with her aunt and uncle, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan, Fort Douglas, Utah, has returned home. Misses Mary and Dorothy Mackaye, guests of Miss Majorie Eldredge, have returned to their home, Newport, R.I. Mrs. William Galt is the guest of relatives in Williamsburg, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry H. Hodges are guests of Mrs. Cary Stern, Richmond, Va. Later they go to their new post, Yellowstone, Wyo.

Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus is spending ten days in New York. Surg. Edward Old arrived yesterday to spend the holidays with his family and mother. Rear Admiral and Mrs. William A. Marshall and Miss Elizabeth Marshall will be at the Lynn-haven until after the holidays. Ensign Frank Ueberth has arrived to spend the holidays with Mrs. Ueberth.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Dec. 15, 1912.

Mrs. Dale was hostess for the Literary and Sewing Club Dec. 2, and for the Auction Club Dec. 3. Present at the Auction Club: Mesdames Noyes, Farnham, Nesbitt, Glen-Denning, French, Switzer and Nuttman. Mrs. Glen-Denning won silk hose. Capt. and Mrs. Coleman have been giving a series of informal dinners; the first complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman and Capt. and Mrs. Noyes; the second in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Brady. Mrs. Morrow, wife of Major Morrow, C.E., is the guest of her brother, Captain Butler. Miss Katherine McManahan, of Omaha, made Miss Marion French guest of honor at an afternoon bridge on Dec. 2. The guests invited to meet Miss French were the debutantes of Omaha.

Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman gave a delightful dinner Dec. 2 in honor of Major and Mrs. French, and for Major and Mrs. Switzer, Capt. and Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Morrow and Captain Butler. Lieutenant Muncester has returned to Crook after a three months' mapping expedition in Michigan. Miss Bradford was a recent weekend guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton. Lieutenant Selbie was host for the Evening Card Club Dec. 4. Five tables were filled and Mrs. Brady made high score. Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley had a dinner for Major and Mrs. French previous to the Card Club.

Lieut. and Mrs. Davis made Mrs. Morrow guest of honor at a dinner Dec. 5. Edna Van Duyn made all her little friends happy by asking them to participate in celebrating her birthday on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 5. Present: Polly Fulton, Esther Kelley, Diatha and Ellsworth Davis, Martha, Willis and Wilson Coleman, Dorothy and Laura Switzer, Audrey Dale, Katherine, John and Billy Nesbitt, Edith Farnham and Harley Hallett. Each child represented some Mother Goose rhyme and all enjoyed refreshments of ice cream and cake.

Mrs. Coleman was hostess for the Literary Club Dec. 9. Mrs. Switzer had the Royal Auction Club at her home Dec. 10. Mrs. Kelley made high score. Capt. and Mrs. Brady were guests of Miss Eugenie Whitmore Dec. 10 at the Brandeis, to see May Robson in "A Night Off." Mrs. Farnham was the guest of Miss Edith Locke on Wednesday afternoon to see "Bought and Paid For."

Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth entertained at an evening bridge for Mrs. Morrow Dec. 11. Others invited were Major and Mrs. Switzer, Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley and Captain Butler. Mrs. Switzer won a pretty picture. Captain Cordier was calling on his many friends in the 4th last week, and was entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt.

The second hop of the season was held in the gymnasium Dec. 13. Those giving dinners before the hop were Major and Mrs. French for Lieut. and Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Glen-Denning, Mrs. French and Lieutenants Selbie and Brown; Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton had Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieutenant Maish and Miss Pauline Bourke, of Omaha; Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley had Miss Hortense Clarke and Mr. Leonhardt. Other Omaha guests at the hop were Misses Dorothy and Mary Ringwalt, Miss Smythe and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rosewater.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 14, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allen W. Gullion leave Monday for Lexington, Ky., where Lieutenant Gullion goes as commandant for the State University of his home state. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan, now in No. 17, will move to No. 1, vacated by the Gullions; Capt. and Mrs. Harold D. Coburn move to No. 17; Capt. and Mrs. Harker to No. 6 and Major Uline, who will be joined by Mrs. Uline and the girls in January, will move into No. 18. Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Exton, the newest arrivals, are settled in No. 8, and Lieut. Jubal A. Early, who has been in Virginia on a lengthy visit, is back with his brother, Lieut. C. C. Early.

Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes have been returned to the regiment after some years at West Point. They are now traveling through the South and will be here in January or February. Captain Estes is a brother of Mrs. De Witt and Mrs. Estes is a sister of Mrs. Irons. Major and Mrs. Charles Crawford on Saturday gave a beautifully appointed dinner for Col. and Mrs. Irons, Col. and Mrs. Perkins, Major and Mrs. W. S. Graves, Major Willis Uline and Mrs. Miller. Another delightful dinner was that given by Capt. and Mrs. John De Witt on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Irons, Col. and Mrs. Perkins, Major and Mrs. Graves, Major Uline and Capt. Merton F. Smith.

On Friday evening Miss Dey and Miss Eliza Dey entertained about thirty young people at a dancing party in honor of Miss Alice Wall and her fiancé, Lieut. Ned M. Green. 15th Inf. Among the guests from the post were Lieut. and Mrs. Jordan and Miss Maury, Major Manley, Dr. Wilson and Lieut. C. C. and J. A. Early, R. C. Cotton, A. R. Underwood and William G. Weaver. Lieut. G. E. Edgerton will be here Monday from Washington, D.C., to be an usher at the wedding of his uncle, Lieut. N. M. Green, next Thursday. Capt. J. L. Doge, 22d Inf., will be here from Texas as best man. Capt.

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George W. England entertained a merry party at the play last Monday night to see "The Royal Box," his guests being Miss Margaret Collins, Miss Bessie Faddis, Miss Lillian Carter, Mr. S. A. Maginnis and Dr. J. D. Galligan.

Lieut. Horace G. Ball, who went to Monterey to the School of Musketry, is back, having been taken ill and obliged to go to the hospital at the Presidio for a few weeks. He is fully recovered. Mrs. Gullion entertained all the little people of the garrison at a party for the birthday of her little daughter Ruth, last Friday. Mrs. William E. Persons and her two boys have gone to Boston to be with the little daughter, who is in the hospital there. Lieutenant Persons, who is at the Alta Club here during her absence will join her later. The Ladies' Auction Bridge Club was entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. John DeWitt, and Mrs. Irons will entertain the meeting next Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Bertram P. Johnson entertained all the officers and ladies of the post last Friday at the regular meeting of the Evening Card Club (auction bridge).

#### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Dec. 14, 1912.

Mrs. John D. Reardon gave a beautiful tea Saturday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Wilson. Receiving with hostess and guest of honor were Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Gregory, visitors in the post. Mrs. Pickering and Mrs. Baker poured. Mrs. Reno and Mrs. Errington served salad, assisted by Mesdames Kemper, Wing, Holley, Brockman, Misses Williams, Rosalie Williams, Pickering and Mason. About forty ladies from Cheyenne and Fort Russell called. Col. Richard M. Blatchford, on Militia duty in Kansas City, Mo., is the guest of Lieut. Channing A. Deleplane, 11th Inf., during the reunion of the Wyoming Consistory at the Masonic Temple, Cheyenne, this week.

Mrs. Frank A. Armstrong gave a tea on Monday, complimentary to Mrs. David J. Baker and Mrs. James A. Cole, entertaining for the ladies of the garrison and some of the officers. Mrs. Lawrence served salad and Mrs. Wilson poured coffee. Assisting were Mesdames Noble, Myers, Pearson, Miss Dimmick, Berry, Olive Berry and Pickering. The Misses Williams gave a jolly bowling party Tuesday evening at the gymnasium, followed by supper at Colonel Williams's quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Baade both received handsome prizes for their bowling. Mrs. Reno received the consolation. Other guests included Major Reno, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Miss Pickering, Miss Mason, Captain Bailey, Captain McGrew, Lieutenants Wadsworth, Mahin and Read; also Miss Helen Abbott and Mr. Carey Abbott from Cheyenne.

Capt. George F. Hamilton left Wednesday for Fort Riley, his new station. Capt. William B. Cline left Thursday for Washington, D.C., where he is detailed in the Q.M. Corps.

On Thursday evening the Misses Williams were hostesses at a lotto party. Mrs. Gregory and Captain Castle won the head prizes. Miss Mason and Mr. Berry received the consolations. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Kemper, Capt. and Mrs. Morton, Lieut. and Mrs. Brockman, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieut. and Mrs. Reardon, Misses Pickering, Berry, Emilie Berry, Read, Burdick, Lieutenants Lackland, Anderson, Baylis, Wedgewood. Col. and Mrs. Abner Pickering gave dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, Major and Mrs. William W. Reno, Miss Pickering and Captain Pickering.

#### BOSTON HARBOR.

Winthrop, Mass., Dec. 16, 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Cross, of New York city, were weekend guests of Major and Mrs. Callan, who entertained at dinner in their honor Saturday, other guests being Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel, Capt. and Mrs. Menges. Lieutenant Perego left Fort Andrews Dec. 7 for New York, to spend a few days before joining his new station, West Point. Mrs. Menges, of Fort Andrews, has her sister, Miss Biggs, of Jersey City, with her.

A beautiful dinner was given Dec. 5 in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, of Fort Banks, by Capt. and Mrs. Daniel Goodrich, Mass. Naval Brigade, on board the Chicago, at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Other guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Abernethy, U.S.N., Capt. and Mrs. Watson, of Fort Banks, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Norris, of Brookline, Mass. Capt. and Mrs. Kelton entertained Sunday for Mrs. Cummins Story, of New York, the new candidate for the presidency of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Capt. and Mrs. Hawes, of Fort Banks, entertained two tables at hearts Tuesday evening. Mrs. Wills and Captain Kelton winning the first prizes and Lieutenant Perley consolation prize. Others playing were Major and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, Capt. and Mrs. Watson and Lieutenant Denis. Major and Mrs. Callan, of Fort Andrews, entertained at dinner Dec. 4 for Lieutenants Cannon and Riley. Mr. Menges, of Boston, is spending the week-end with his brother, Captain Menges, at Fort Andrews. Lieutenant Cannon left Fort Andrews Saturday for his new station, Fort Constitution, N.H. The Sunday evening service in the gymnasium at Fort Andrews was conducted by the pastor of the

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Dudley street Baptist Church. The Y.M.C.A. furnished the music.

### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 18, 1912.

Lieut. Samuel R. Hopkins recently promoted to the 4th Field Artillery, has transferred with Lieut. C. P. Hollingsworth and will return to Fort Myer for station. Miss Ethel Allen, daughter of Col. S. E. Allen, stationed at Fort Washington, and Miss Doris Drain, of Washington, were guests of Miss Garrard for the week-end and for the hop on Friday. Miss Garrard gave a dinner before the hop to her house guests and Lieutenants Howze and Edwards and Mr. Carl Minnigerode, of Washington. Mrs. W. H. Shepherd gave a tea on Friday after the drill in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Simpson and Dr. and Mrs. Williams. Mesdames Rhodes and Chilton and Miss Russell presided at the tea table, while Miss Garrard served punch.

The first informal hop of the season took place Friday evening, the guests being received by Mrs. F. O. Johnson. Capt. Warren Dean gave a supper after the hop to which many young people were invited, and dancing was continued at Captain Dean's quarters after the hop. Mrs. E. F. Graham entertained delightfully at luncheon on Friday in honor of the Misses McMahon, daughters of Lieut. Col. J. E. McMahon, G.S. Capt. and Mrs. Christian Briand were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Eltinge on Friday. Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, jr., has reported for duty with the 3d Field Artillery at Fort Myer. Mrs. Carter, wife of Lieut. A. H. Carter, has joined her husband and is the guest of Major and Mrs. Summerall.

Major Summerall has returned from a three months' tour at the School of Fire, Fort Sill. The obstacle ride was taken on Monday by Lieutenants Ohnstad, Simpson, Greble and Vanderveer, of the Field Artillery, and Dr. Herbert Williams, 15th Cav.

Miss Ethel Harrison, who returned from a visit to Pennsylvania quite sick, has recovered and will leave on Tuesday to visit her brother, Lieut. J. H. Harrison, at Fort McPherson, Ga. Lieutenant Dickey was badly hurt during the drag hunt on Saturday. To avoid running into one of the riders Mr. Dickey turned his horse into the woods. The horse became frightened and bolted, running into a bough, which struck his rider across the eyes, cutting his face in many places and injuring both hands. Lieut. Richard C. Burleson, from West Point, has reported for duty with the 3d Field Artillery. Capt. Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav., returned to his station, West Point, on Tuesday. Five captains of Artillery and seven first lieutenants are at present on duty at the post. Captain Kirkpatrick has been turned out and is sharing Dr. Allen's quarters. Veterinarian Williams and Mrs. Williams have been obliged to vacate and are occupying two rooms in the bachelor building.

Mrs. Leonard Wood and Mrs. Patton took a trip to Baltimore and return by automobile on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Christian Briand spent Sunday with Lieutenant Tate. Dr. and Mrs. Lambie left on Friday for a short leave. Mrs. Jennings, of Oklahoma City, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Dean. Capt. and Mrs. Eltinge have as their guest Miss Wolverton, daughter of the late Surgeon Wolverton, U.S.A. Captain Dean on Tuesday evening gave an exhibit of moving pictures, in which the men and horses of his troop were the actors. The most thrilling hairbreadth escapes and heroic rescues were shown, scenes being laid from Virginia to the far North. Capt. and Mrs. Smith entertained at a small dinner on Tuesday. Mrs. Garrard left on Wednesday for a short visit to Carlisle, Pa.

### FORT PORTER.

Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1912.

Lieut. Benjamin F. Castle returned Sunday from West Point, where he was detailed in September as an instructor in French. He may get his promotion in February, so Mrs. Castle and the children are in Milwaukee for a visit for the present. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. Mason, jr., expect to spend the holidays with relations in New York.

Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Major and Mrs. Wadhams, Lieut. and Mrs. Saunders were hosts for recent handsome dinners. Lieut. Walter B. Rohb, of this garrison, and Lieut. J. F. Conner, U.S.N., stationed in Buffalo, are among the young men who give the Durbar ball at the Twentieth Century Club on Christmas Eve. This ball, given by the bachelors, promises to be very beautiful; the costumes are to be military, foreign and Oriental.

Capt. Charles H. Paine came from Governors Island last week and has command of Co. C. His mother is expected in a few days. Mrs. Hector Lane will return from Tennessee after the holidays. On Saturday last Col. William T. Russell, Lieut. Col. Lansing H. Beach, Lieut. Col. H. C. Newcomer and Major W. J. Barden, all of the Corps of Engineers, were in Buffalo on business relating to widening the harbor. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman are at the Truette Hotel, in Buffalo, for the present.

### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 16, 1912.

Mrs. Charles C. Clark, wife of Major Clark, arrived Friday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Spencer M. Smith. Mrs. Clark has been spending four weeks in New York, West Point and Washington, where she has been extensively entertained. Mr. Wayne Clark will arrive next week to be the guest of his sister. Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Marshall, of Highland Park, entertained at dinner on Saturday for General Carter, and for Col. and Mrs. Walter Chatfield, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Loderback.

Mrs. Getty, wife of Colonel Getty, entertained informally at a delightful tea on Sunday for Mrs. C. C. Clark, Col. and Mrs. Chatfield, Capt. and Mrs. Bates, Lieut. and Mrs. Spencer M. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevenson and Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Marshall. Mrs. McNamee, wife of Major McNamee, 15th Cav., gave a charming buffet supper Friday, previous to the hop, for Lieut. and Mrs. G. M. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Miss Cutler, Miss Getty, Miss Mueller, of Chicago, Misses Rafferty, Helms and Murphy, Mr. Buttas, Lieutenants Davis, Walker, Johnson, Gunner and Waddill.

The informal hop on Friday at the Officers' Club was well attended. A delightful supper was arranged by Mrs. Eltinge, Mrs. Coates and Mrs. Spencer M. Smith.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

BURDICK.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Harold De Forest Burdick, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Casey, Wash., Nov. 8, 1912, a son, Robert Stewart Burdick.

CREA.—Born at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Dec. 14, 1912, a daughter, Mary Jane Crea, to the wife of Lieut. H. B. Crea, 23d U.S. Inf.

DAVIS.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., Dec. 4, 1912, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. Robert Davis, 5th U.S. Field Art.

DAVIS.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1912, a son, George Vroom Davis, to Lieut. Roscoe Conkling Davis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Davis.

McCAUGHEY.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 2, 1912, a daughter to the wife of Capt. W. J. McCaughey, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

TANNER.—Born at St. Louis, Mo., on Dec. 13, 1912, to the wife of Capt. Earle W. Tanner, Q.M. Corps, a son.

UPHAM.—Born to the wife of Lieut. J. S. Upham, at Washington, D.C., a son, Dec. 13, 1912.

WATROUS.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 18, 1912, to Paymr. Frank T. Watrous, U.S.N., and Mrs. Watrous, a daughter, Winifred Paine Watrous.

WILSON.—Born on Dec. 15, 1912, to Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur H. Wilson, 6th U.S. Cav., a son, Arthur Harrison, jr.

### MARRIED.

AMMENHEUSER—GABRIEL.—At New Rochelle, N.Y., Nov. 20, 1912, Drum Major Carl Ammenheuser, U.S.A., and Miss Helen A. Gabriel.

GAMBLE—TRITOT.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 11, 1912, Capt. Aaron Liechtenberg Gamble, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Maria Teresa Tritot.

OLDENDORF—BULL.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 7, 1912, Ensign Jesse B. Oldendorf, U.S.N., and Miss Amelia Bull.

STARKEY—KRESS.—At St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 14, 1912, Lieut. John R. Starkey, 2d U.S. Field Art., and Miss Anne M. Kress, daughter of Gen. John A. Kress, U.S.A., retired.

STEWART—WILSON.—At New York city, Dec. 14, 1912, Capt. George E. Stewart, 22d U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary Elizabeth Wilson.

### DIED.

BLAKE.—Died at Brookline, Mass., Dec. 16, 1912, Mrs. Mary T. H. Blake, widow of Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Blake, U.S.N.

COLESBERRY.—Died in Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 11, 1912, Mrs. C. H. Colesberry, widow of Capt. Samuel G. Colesberry, Reg. Cutter Service. She was buried in Brunswick, along side of Captain Colesberry, who died in 1872.

EMERY.—Died at Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 29, 1912, Hon. Samuel W. Emery, father of Mrs. C. B. Hatch, wife of Major Hatch, U.S.M.C.

HANCOCK.—Died at Fort Strong, Mass., Dec. 12, 1912, Capt. Gwynn R. Hancock, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

HEARN.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12, 1912, Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Hearn, 3d U.S. Inf., from heart disease.

KEIM.—Died at Reading, Pa., Nov. 22, 1912, Mrs. de Beneville Randolph Keim, mother of Mrs. Charles W. Kutz, wife of Major Kutz, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

PHILLIPS.—Died at Newport, R.I., Dec. 15, 1912, Chief Gunner George W. Phillips, U.S.N.

RODENBOUGH.—Died on Thursday, Dec. 19, 1912, at his home in New York city, Brig. Gen. Theophilus Francis Rodenbaugh, U.S.A., retired, age 74 years. Interment at Easton, Pa.

WATSON.—Died at Jolo, P.I., Dec. 17, 1912, Capt. John Watson, 8th U.S. Cav.

WEST.—Died at Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 12, 1912, Mrs. Rebecca Kenyon West, wife of Col. Frank West, 2d U.S. Cav. Interment at Arlington Dec. 16, 1912.

## NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

### 12TH N.Y.—COL. T. W. HUSTON.

Col. William F. Morris, 9th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., was the guest of Col. T. W. Huston, 12th Inf., N.Y., at a review of the latter's regiment in the armory on the night of Dec. 19 before a large audience. Aside from taking the review, Colonel Morris also witnessed a regimental drill and parade, and at the conclusion of the latter presented the state decoration for long and faithful service to twenty-one enlisted men for periods of service from thirty to ten years. Colonel Morris, in presenting the decoration, spoke of the pride the men must feel in themselves in having performed their duty faithfully, and the pride the state should feel in having such men to volunteer to serve the flag. He pointed to the long service as an object lesson to other young men who held back from contributing their share of duty in serving with the colors. The remarks of Colonel Morris were the most consistent heard in a long time, and certainly was a home thrust to those alleged patriots who are always the first to "hurry" for the flag, but never do anything toward supporting it.

Among the members of the regiment presented with the long service decorations were Color Sergeants John McDermott and Charles N. Bajart, who received the decoration for thirty years of faithful service.

The regiment was quickly equalized with commands of sixteen files, and one command of twelve, with Colonel Huston in charge during the review and parade, and Lieut. Col. A. D. Porter during the drill. The battalion commanders were Major Foster, Captain Scott and Major Downs. The two ceremonies were very creditable events, but the drill, owing to a lack of any previous rehearsal and the many new officers, was poor. Among other shortcomings, the companies of the 1st Battalion became inverted.

Colonel Morris was accompanied by an imposing staff of thirteen officers. Among them were Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne, Major Charles V. Mitchell, Major Mills Miller, Capt. Lester R. Walton, J. V. Mitchell, and Lieutenants Cole, Hammerstein and Riley, and Major Maloney.

Among other guests present were Lieut. Col. C. A. Simmons, Lieut. Col. E. B. Bruch, I.G. Brevet Col. S. E. Japha, and Col. G. Hurry, retired, N.G.N.Y., and Lieut. G. K. Wilson, U.S.A.

### 22D N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

In its review in the armory Dec. 18 by Brevet Major Gen. John G. Eddy, at present commanding the division, N.G.N.Y., and also the 2d Brigade, the 22d Engineers made an excellent showing in the ceremony, and also in the parade which followed. The 22d devotes very little time to Infantry work, as its main efforts are now centered on instruction in engineering, under the supervision of Capt. William D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. That the regiment under the circumstances made such an excellent display is greatly to its credit. At the conclusion of the ceremonies General Eddy, in making some remarks to Colonel Hotchkin and his officers, gave high praise to the exhibition of the regiment, during which he mentioned its steadiness and the correct alignments and distances of companies in the passage.

General Eddy, in his dual capacity of acting commander of the division and commander of the 2d Brigade, had the officers of the division staff with him, as well as his own staff, and it was the largest staff of commissioned officers ever seen at a review by a general officer in Manhattan or Brooklyn. It comprised nineteen officers and was made up as follows: Lieut. Col. C. A. Simmons, W. H. Chapin, Cornelius Vandenberg, W. W. Ladd, N. B. Thurston, H. S. Sternberger, A. F. Townsend, E. W. Van C. Lucas and P. T. Leigh, of the division staff, and Major Frederick Martin Waterbury, 3d Brigade staff, who is at present attached to the division staff as an assistant ordnance officer. The officers of the 2d Brigade staff present were Majors W. F. Barnes, W. J. Carlin, A. R. Latson, A. E. Steers, F. N. Whitley, E. Bigelow, F. J. McCann, and Lieuts. F. C. Brown and C. T. Hamilton. The regiment was equalized, with twelve companies of twelve files, both for the review and parade.

At the conclusion of the parade Co. K, Capt. H. Garrison, was ordered to the front and center and presented with the Stoppani Trophy for making the highest figure of merit in the regiment in rifle shooting, General Eddy making the presentation. The Wingate Trophy, awarded to the company having the best attendance at rifle practice on general practice day, was presented to Co. I, Capt. W. S. Edwards, by Colonel Thurston, and the Balch Trophy, for winning the team of fire rapid fire match, was formally presented by Major Waterbury to Co. M, Capt. A. F. Martin. After the colors were



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dismissed with ceremony there was a band concert and dancing. Among the specially invited guests were Col. G. Hurry, Col. F. L. Supplee, Major R. A. De Russy, F. H. Hines, Frank Keck and C. W. Smith.

One of the best informed officers in the N.G.N.Y., in speaking of the appointment of Major Henry De Witt Hamilton, as The Adjutant General to succeed General Verbeck, and who is also in a position to know whereof he speaks says: "Governor-elect Sulzer has made no mistake in appointing Major Hamilton to the important position of The Adjutant General. He is an officer of the keenest perception, thoroughly alive in military matters and knows exactly what is expected of him, and will carry out his work to the letter. I do not know any officer more fitted for the place than Major Hamilton, and you will find that he will prove himself a fully competent successor to General Verbeck."

A review of Battery A, 1st Field Art., N.Y., Capt. T. R. Strong, was held in the armory Dec. 14, Col. George A. Wingate being the reviewing officer. In addition to the review one section of the battery gave an exhibition in rough riding, another in gun drill, and a third in driving. There was also an exhibition of sub-target practice. Considering the short time the battery has taken up the various instruction work, it was a highly creditable showing. The exhibition of driving was really a fine piece of work and was the best feature of the evening. The review was a very handsome ceremony. Colonel Wingate was accompanied by Capt. T. W. Hoxie, J. R. Hegeman, W. B. Short, W. T. Wright and Dr. S. P. Corbett, of his staff. A large audience was present.

For the National Guard nights to be held at the Century Theater, Sixty-second street and Central Park West, New York city, on Dec. 26 and 27, where the "Daughter of Heaven" is playing, the reduction in the prices will be as follows: \$1.50 seats for \$1; \$1 seats for 75 cents, and 75 cent seats for 50 cents. All that is necessary to obtain the reduced rate will be for those in the National Guard who desire to attend the play to present a special card at the box office of the theater, and these cards can be obtained at the different armories, where they have been left in charge of certain officers. These details have been arranged by Lieutenant Kirkpatrick of the 69th N.G.N.Y.

After thirty-two years of service, Major Charles F. Sargent, commander of the 1st Battalion, Field Art., Mass., has decided to resign. "By his retirement," says the Boston Globe, "the state will lose the service of a hard-working, conscientious and efficient officer, but it is the sincere wish of the officers of the battalion that Major Sargent may be retained in the Service as an assistant inspector, a position which he is eminently qualified to fill."

The 47th N.Y. Regiment Veteran Association has chosen the following officers for the ensuing year: Joseph Hart, president; J. G. Eddy, E. E. Blohm, Warren E. Trott and W. C. Hamilton, vice-presidents; A. C. Hall, treasurer; D. M. Dight, recording secretary; J. G. Flynn, financial secretary; C. V. Zier, corresponding secretary; F. J. Monaghan, surgeon; Rev. J. Williams, chaplain, and C. B. Morton, historian.

We have received a copy of the interesting report of Inspector General Frank G. Sweeney, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, which we shall notice another week. Inspector General Sweeney speaks very plainly where he noticed important shortcomings, with a view of insuring improvement in the future.

The annual inspection of the Connecticut National Guard will commence on Jan. 6 with Co. L, 1st Infantry, at Willimantic.

The 1st Battalion of the 10th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., which is made up of the Flushing, Yonkers, White Plains and Mount Vernon Companies, has decided to attend the inauguration of the President at Washington, D.C., on March 4. The battalion attended the previous inauguration.

Major Henry De Witt Hamilton, N.G.N.Y., retired, will review his old command, the 23d N.Y., in its armory on Saturday night, Jan. 11, at which time he will be The Adjutant General, with the rank of brigadier general.

The annual inspections of the New York National Guard for the War Department and state will commence on Jan. 6 with the inspection of the headquarters of the 1st Infantry at Binghamton. The Infantry regiments located in cities will be inspected on the following dates: 7th Inf., Jan. 14, 15, 16; 12th Inf., Jan. 28, 29, 30; 14th Inf., Jan. 20, 21, 22; 23d Inf., Feb. 4, 5, 6; 47th Inf., Feb. 18, 19, 20; 65th Inf., Apr. 8, 9, 10; 69th Inf., Feb. 11, 12, 13; 71st Inf., Feb. 25, 26, 27; 74th Inf., April 15, 16, 17. The Coast Artillery will be inspected as follows: 8th Dist., March 11, 12, 13; 9th Dist., March 18, 19, 20; 13th Dist., March 25, 26, 27. The 1st Cav. will be inspected April 1, 2 and 3, and the 2d on April 8, 9 and 10, the 1st Sig. Corps on Feb. 24, and the 2d on Feb. 26. The Field Artillery will be inspected between April 2 and 24.

Press despatches from Albany, N.Y., Dec. 18 state that Governor Dix, of New York, made a long statement as to his reasons for placing Major General O'Ryan on the supernumerary list. The statement, among other things, refers to the question of salary, and the vouchers put in by General O'Ryan for pay while on duty daily for several months incident to the maneuvers in Connecticut, which were objected to by General Verbeck, as illegal, and were disallowed. The lack of harmony is spoken of, which it is said involved the efficient administration of military affairs. The appointment of General Verbeck as chief of staff, and the brief declaring the appointment illegal, is also gone into, as well as the meeting of officers in General O'Ryan's office, etc. Military regulations forbid General O'Ryan's making any public reply to the statement, but his friends assert that the parts of the statement as quoted are unfair and do the General an injustice.

Governor-elect Sulzer, of New York, has decided to dispense with a military parade at his inauguration at Albany on Jan. 1.

Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin will review the 71st N.G.N.Y. on Jan. 14. This review will commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the organization of the regiment. Battln. Sergt. Major James E. Connaughton has been nominated for regimental sergeant major. The annual athletic games will be held on New Year's Eve, Dec. 31.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, will review the 13th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., in its armory on Friday night, Jan. 3.

Ex-Capt. W. W. Marks, of the 9th N.Y., who is an artist of no mean ability, was so shocked at a picture of what purported to be the national flag of the United States which appeared in a sensational evening newspaper in New York city, Dec. 12, that he enclosed a letter to the editor protesting against such a caricature. With the letter Captain Marks also enclosed a copy of G.O. 40, A.G.O., Albany, for the information and instruction of the artists on the paper,

who may have occasion to draw the Stars and Stripes in the future.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., will present a bronze trophy to the 71st Infantry of his brigade to be competed for under such rules as the regiment may decide.

69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

Twenty-one of the known thirty-three gallant living survivors of Meagher's famous Irish Brigade, which took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, were honored by the 69th N.G.N.Y., under command of Col. Louis D. Conley, in its armory on the night of Dec. 13 and 14, 1912, in commemoration of the battle, where the Irish Brigade and a number of other organizations suffered such terrible losses. The 69th has always been looked upon as the mother regiment of the Irish Brigade, it having furnished all the officers from its first ranks for the 63d and 88th Regiments of New York Volunteers. The 69th participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac from Bull Run to Appomattox, and all told took an active part in some forty-six battles and engagements, a record which no other organization now in existence, among state troops, has. The 9th, 14th and the 69th Regiments are the only ones in the N.G.N.Y. to-day who have the distinction of enlisting in the Civil War for three years, and never coming home to recruit, the gaps in their ranks being filled by recruits sent on to them at the front from New York.

The program for the commemoration of the battle in honor of the veterans consisted of a review by the latter on the night of Dec. 13 and a dinner at the armory on the night of the 14th, and these events were both historical and were also among the most memorable ever seen in an armory. For the review the regiment was formed with twelve companies of sixteen solid files, in line of masses, under the direction of Adjutant Phelan, the battalion commanders being Majors Lynch, Duffy and Reville, Colonel Conley being in command of the regiment.

The formation being completed and the regiment presenting a handsome appearance, the twenty-one veterans, who were a fine appearing body, marched slowly into the drill hall to the air of "Marching Through Georgia," escorted by Colonel Conley, of the 69th, and his officers. The veterans present were the following: Col. J. J. Smith, Capt. John R. Nugent, John O'Connell, E. P. O'Connor, Lieut. R. H. Birmingham, Sergt. John Lonergan, Sergt. John Dolan, Pvs. William Birmingham, Patrick Tumulty, John P. Cleary, John A. Butler and Lieut. Dennis Sullivan, all of the 69th N.Y.V.; Capt. William A. Peet, 116th Penn. Vols.; Capt. W. L. D. O'Grady, Sergts. R. Finen and L. Buckley, and Pvt. R. R. Ryan, 88th N.Y.V.; Pvt. William Sullivan, of Hogan's Battery; Pvt. Michael Furfey, 28th Mass. Vols., and Pvt. Thomas Ferris, 63d N.Y.V. The Irish Brigade was composed of the 63d, 69th and 88th N.Y.V., the 28th Mass., 116th Penn. and Hogan's Battery. It lost in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 545 officers and men out of 1,315 present.

The armory rang with applause as the veterans were escorted to their post, at the point of review, and again as they marched around the regiment during the standing review, to the tune of the "Wearing of the Green." On each veteran's coat was pinned a sprig of green from the battle-field of Fredericksburg.

At the conclusion of the evening parade, which was the next ceremony, Company F, Capt. Patrick J. Maguire, was formally presented with the colonel's cup, won in indoor rifle practice, and with the O'Donoghue trophy and the Emmet trophy, both won in outdoor rifle practice. Company L, Capt. T. J. Moynahan, won the Kemp trophy for having the highest percentage of enlisted men present at outdoor rifle practice. Nineteen members of the regiment were next presented with the state long service decorations for various years of faithful service. Chief Musician William Bayne, the senior of his grade in the state, received the decoration for forty years' service. He joined the 69th in 1872, having previously served in the 1st U.S. Infantry. Bayne's 69th Regiment band is known from Maine to California. The officers who received the decorations for twenty years were Lieut. Col. Charles Healy and Major Philip E. Reville, Q.M. Sergt. E. J. Egan, of Company I, received the decoration for fifteen years. Next Company B marched into the drill hall carrying all that remains of thirty-two bullet torn battle flags used in the Civil War. The colors, which had been silent witnesses of carnage and suffering on many battlefields, were marched to the front and center, the band playing the "Red, White and Blue," and were escorted round the regiment with the color of the active regiment, to great applause from the audience. The regiment was then dismissed and dancing followed.

The dinner in the armory on Dec. 14 was attended by the entire active regiment, which was seated according to companies at rows of tables on the armory floor, while officers and their guests were seated at round tables. The veterans and special guests were seated on a divan, with Col. Louis D. Conley as toastmaster. The dinner was participated in by close on 2,000 persons, and was noted for its excellent menu, the appropriate addresses and the enthusiasm of all present. The orchestra, under Chief Musician Bayne, also added to the success of the evening by discoursing a program of classical music which was a rare treat. "The Bells of Shandon," with an accompaniment of tinkling bells, was among the best selections of the night.

The toasts were as follows: "Patriotism," Dr. James J. Walsh; "1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y.," Gen. George R. Dyer; "Thomas Francis Meagher," William P. Larkin; "Fredericksburg," Dr. John G. Coyle; "The Cross and Sword," Rev. M. J. Lavelle; "The Fighting Race," Hon. J. I. C. Clarke, and "The Army," Capt. Hugh D. Wise, U.S.A.

Among the special guests were Hon. John D. Crimmins and Lord Castleton, Col. Edward Duffy, Major Hoppin, 1st Brigade Staff, Hon. John J. Murphy, Justice Mulqueen, Frank Moss, Col. John Logan, 9th Mass. The committee in charge of the commemoration, which was a splendid success in every detail, was Major John E. Duffy and Capt. Felix J. Sherry and Patrick J. Maguire.

COLORADO.

From a letter received at this office from an Eastern officer it would appear that they are having considerable difficulty to gain recruits in some of the Eastern States. He says: "Our crack regiment has advertisements in the street cars and papers, and even went so far as to have an Army wagon drawn by six Army mules travel the streets to attract attention, and endeavor to get new members, but the campaign did not amount to much." We are not complaining very loudly, because our returns show that the membership is ahead of what it was last year.

While we are not at all well satisfied with the attendance at weekly drills in Denver, still comparison of our attendance with one of the largest Eastern cities shows that we are not far behind.

Troop C held its fifteenth anniversary dinner at the Albany Hotel, Nov. 23. Captain Brooks presided and toasted upon Lieut. E. K. Sterling, Cavalry, I.-I., to act as toastmaster. An interesting talk was made by Mr. A. M. Poindexter on the present automatic revolver, and as Mr. Poindexter is the champion revolver shot of America his talk was much appreciated. Captain Brooks gave a pleasant historical review of Troop C, and the work which it had done and which it is proposed to do.

Lieut. Frederick W. Boschen, 16th U.S. Inf., who has been detailed as the new Infantry I.-I., reported for duty Dec. 1. Lieutenant Boschen is quite well known in Denver, having served as an aid to General Thomas during 1908-9 and 1910. He is not a West Pointer, having had his early military experience in the 47th New York and going into the Army at the time of the Spanish-American War, serving in the Hospital Corps and being commissioned in the Army Oct. 9, 1903, since which time he has served in the colonies and in Alaska. He is a native of New York and is thirty-four years old. He will have to go some if he is as valuable to us as Captain Nelson.

Capt. E. E. Booth, of the 7th U.S. Cavalry, who is serving as an aid to Gen. J. Franklin Bell, sends to this office a postcard from the interior of India, saying that he is enjoying a little vacation in the Far East and will return to Manila to resume his duties early this month.

Now You  
Can Get  
Beer

Without that "SKUNKY"  
Taste or Odor

That offensive taste and odor in some beers is easily avoided. Light starts decay even in pure beer. Dark glass gives the best protection against light.

"While beer quickly deteriorates when it is exposed to direct sunlight, such deterioration, although greatly retarded, will eventually take place in diffused light.\*\*\* Beer exposed to the rays of the sun will very quickly acquire the so-called 'skunk taste'."

Extract from Proceedings of the Second International Brewers' Congress held in Chicago October 19-21, 1911. Vol. 1, page 300.

We have adopted every invention, every idea that could make for purity.

The Brown Bottle is only another step in Schlitz progress.

Our beer was first brewed in a hut. Today our agencies dot the earth. Our output exceeds a million barrels a year.

More and more people every year are drinking Schlitz. Why don't you?

Schlitz

The Beer  
That Made Milwaukee Famous.

See that crown or  
cork is branded  
"Schlitz."

33-M



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. G. B.—What did you mean when you wrote "Jan. 23, 1912," as the time of an Indian massacre? Make your query clearer.

H. C. G.—Pay is stopped for time absent from duty "on account of disease resulting from his own intemperate use of drugs, or alcoholic liquors, or other misconduct."

PORT TERRY.—There has been no order detailing additional Coast Artillery to station in the Philippines. Coming movements of troops as soon as officially authorized, are noted in our weekly table of Army stations.

G. L. M. asks: What Congressmen have appointments to the Military Academy from Minnesota for the class to enter in June, 1913? Answer: At the last report, Nov. 1, 1912, there were vacancies in the Fourth and Seventh Congressional Districts of Minnesota.

H. J. S.—Forfeiture of citizenship is not a result of dishonorable discharge, but is one of the penalties of desertion, and applies in such case only when the deserter is convicted. When the sentence of the court has been approved, only an Executive pardon can remove the political disability.

J. T. R.—For copies of H.R. 1311 and 22911, address the clerk of the Document Room of the House, Washington, D.C.

L. D. asks: (1) Can the Organized Militia be called into active service as it now is, without re-enlisting men by the President of the U.S.A. against any foreign country? I understand there is a flaw in the laws. (2) Can they be sent out of the United States? (3) In case the Militia Pay bill would pass, who would enlist the men in the organizations? Answer: (1) The Militia may be so called. (2) The present law appears to be deficient in this respect and the pay bill now before Congress would make it possible for the Militia to be called for service beyond our borders. (3) Enlistments would be as at present in the National Guard organizations, but those called for service with the Regular Army would be those who had already had an amount of Militia service as prescribed by the Militia Pay bill.

W. C. L. asks: What was the exact date the 3d Battalion of the 8th Infantry left Cuba in 1899? Answer: Sept. 14.

E. E. F.—The generals in the U.S. Army since George Washington have been U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman and P. H. Sheridan. Sheridan died Aug. 5, 1888.

R. G. D. asks: Enlisted March 22, 1911, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Had the Article, No. 1398, in the "Soldier's Handbook" read to me with the understanding that I would draw upon the day of my discharge the rate of four cents per mile. Am I entitled to four cents or two cents per mile? Answer: Transportation and subsistence, or if he elect, two cents per mile. See answer to W. J. S., Dec. 14.

H. C.—Regarding your prospects for appointment in Hospital Corps apply through the channel.

Ex-SERGEANT asks: (1) I enlisted for Coast Artillery but wish to be transferred to Q.M. Corps; by whom are the transfers made and when would I be transferred? (2) What is the pay of a first class painter in the Q.M. Corps? (3) I re-enlisted after staying out of the Service fourteen months. What initial clothing allowance do I get, and also do I draw seven cents per day outside of my initial clothing from my

time of re-enlistment? Answer: (1) and (2) Apply through the channel; see page 417, our issue of Dec. 7. (3) Initial allowance, \$47.40; total for three years, \$129.88; see Cir. 10, Q.M.G. office, April 6, 1912.

T. B.—Honorable discharged soldiers receive a little preference over a civilian in examinations for Civil Service positions.

J. H.—The proper designation is "International Morse." The characters are the same as the old "Continental," with the addition of punctuation signs.

CALX.—Second Lieut. Chester C. Staples, P.S., was appointed to the Philippine Scouts Aug. 3, 1912. As we stated in our issue of Aug. 31, 1912, "the name of Staples did not appear on the list of successful candidates published in our issue of Feb. 10, 1912, page 728. Staples failed in his first physical examination on account of slight color blindness. Upon investigation of the condition of the Lieutenant's eyesight, Secretary Stimson decided to waive this requirement, as the officer was specially well qualified in other respects. He received the rank to which his mental examination entitled him." We cannot state how far above you he stood in this. Your position on the list of twenty-eight successful candidates for examination was No. 25. There will be about twenty-six vacancies in 1913.

P. M. T.—Date of next examination for ordnance sergeants, U.S.A., has not yet been determined. There are still some eligibles from the examination of 1910.

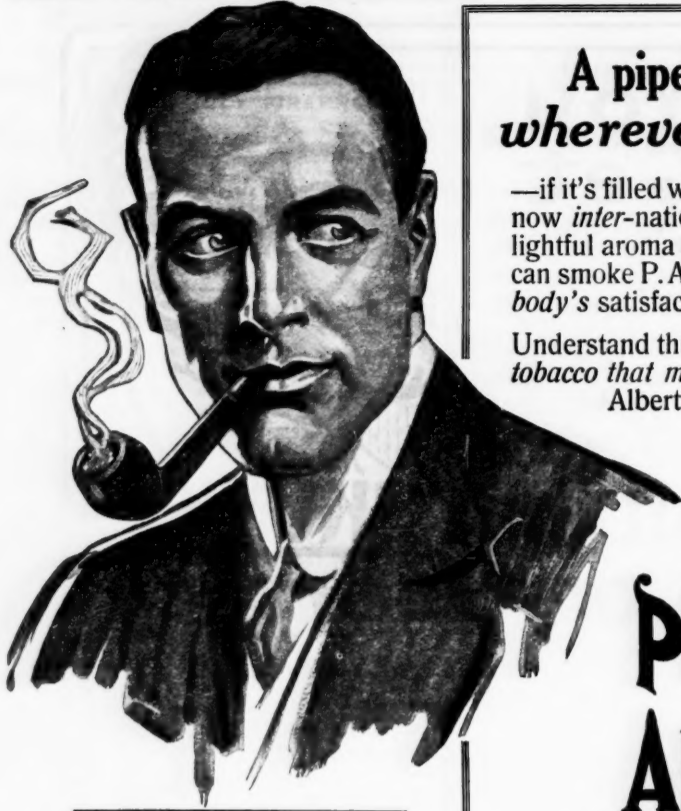
JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 9, 1912.

The Bridge Club met on Tuesday with Mrs. Holmes. Present: Mmes. Griffith, Walsh, Wilson, Peek, Place, Pillsbury and Miss Mabel Odiorne. Prizes were won by Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Peek. Mrs. R. C. Taylor departed Tuesday for Huntsville, Ala., to visit Lieutenant Taylor's sister, Mrs. Van Dusen. On Wednesday Mrs. Strong was hostess at a beautiful tea for Miss Odiorne, house guest of Mrs. Pillsbury, and for Mesdames Griffith, Walsh, Pillsbury, Howard, Wilson and Miss Odiorne. Lieut. and Mrs. Miller had Capt. and Mrs. Wilson and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes to dinner on Tuesday.

On Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Cole and Lieutenant Starkey entertained with a dinner for Mrs. Wood, Captain Houle, Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Walsh, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Miss Odiorne and Captain Hanson. Roulette was played by the guests after dinner. Mrs. Griffith and Captain Houle won the prizes. Mrs. Otis R. Cole returned on Sunday from a month's visit with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Edwin Glenn, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. The roller skating party in the gymnasium on Wednesday evening was attended by Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith, Mrs. Walsh, Captain Houle, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Miss Odiorne, the Misses Nolan, Captain Hanson, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson; Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Place and Mrs. Miller. Music was furnished by the depot band. Lieut. and Mrs. Strong and Capt. and Mrs. Peek were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes on Thursday.

Miss Mabel Odiorne, of Springfield, Ill., guest of Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, departed for home on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury and Capt. and Mrs. Rukke were entertained at dinner by Lieut. and Mrs. Miller on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury were hosts at dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Major Woodson, who



## A pipe's good taste wherever you smoke it!

—if it's filled with Prince Albert tobacco, now *inter-nationally* famous for its delightful aroma and delicious flavor. You can smoke P. A. in any company to *everybody's* satisfaction!

Understand this: it isn't the pipe, it's the tobacco that makes the smoke! Prince Albert is the *one* brand every man can enjoy to the limit, because it *won't* bite the tongue! The sting is cut out by a patent process.

# PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

### Pipeology

Here's a popular style of pipe—a genuine English bulldog. It's smoked largely by younger business men. It's made of various woods, with horn, hard rubber or amber bits.



Buy P. A. anywhere you happen to be—in the bushes—everywhere! 5c topky red bags; 10c tidy red tins; handsome pound and half-pound humidor.

Over in England, where pipe smoking has reached a degree, you see men smoking pipes along the Strand and Piccadilly—everywhere—even men wearing top hats. Just watch crowds of men anywhere! See *how many* smoke pipes! Prince Albert has *doubled* the number of pipe smokers!

Get this: P. A. makes the finest Cigarette you ever rolled. Quit off *fire-brands* and *dust-brands* and get a fresh, delicious, fragrant smoke via P. A. You never did hook up a match to such a bully cigarette.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.  
Winston-Salem, N. C.

is undergoing instructions in recruiting duty here. Col. and Mrs. Wood had as dinner guests on Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole. Lieut. R. C. Taylor has been detailed to the Commissary department and post exchange, relieving 1st Lieut. Otis E. Cole and P. C. Miller, who join their regiments. We also lose Capt. and Mrs. Peek, who go to Fort Baker, Cal.; Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, to Fort Seward, Alaska, and Lieut. and Mrs. Place, to Fort Bliss, Texas.

### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 11, 1912.

The fancy dress and mask hop on Friday was largely attended. Many grotesque costumes were worn. Unmasking began at 10:30. Dancing continued until 11:30 when supper was served. Col. and Mrs. Strong spent Sunday and Monday in Washington, bringing Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Strong back with them. Several dinners were given Friday, most of the diners going en masque to the dinners. One was given by Major and Mrs. Reynolds for Major and Mrs. Alston Hamilton, Miss Lynch, of Norfolk, Captain Seaman, Major and Mrs. Williams, Lieutenant Sullivan, Dr. and Mrs. Whaley. Another was given by Capt. and Mrs. Walter Baker for Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Lieut. and Mrs. Lyon, Dr. and Mrs. Witham, Lieutenant Fitzgerald and Mrs. Bradley. Still another was given by Capt. and Mrs. Barnes for Miss Noonan, of Brooklyn, Commander Barnes, U.S.N., Major and Mrs. Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Cardwell, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin had a dinner on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Hotz, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Lieut. and Mrs. Mix, Miss Corbin and Lieutenant Spaulding.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Kenneth Masteller gave a bridge party for Mesdames Strong, Bradley, Coleman, Hero, Totten, Widdifield, Reeder, Ohnstad, Wilbur and Miss Abbott. Prizes were won by Mrs. Wilbur, Mrs. Coleman, Dr. and Mrs. Whaley gave an informal tea Thursday for Mr. and Mrs. McDonald. Major Hero has his brother visiting him. Mrs. Mosby is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Jewell. Captain Cardwell's mother is visiting him. Little Alice Bunker gave a birthday party Saturday afternoon, to which she asked all the tots of the post. Capt. and Mrs. Barnes have as house guests Miss Noonan, of Brooklyn, and Commander Barnes. Miss Elinor Williams entertained the young people at cards Thursday evening. Mrs. Reeder, from Boston Harbor, was week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ohnstad. Mrs. James Lyon has returned from New York. Capt. and Mrs. Harry Morse gave a dinner Friday for Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Edwards. Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland, Mrs. Holcombe, Lieutenant Holcombe, Ensigns Cook and Jordan, of the U.S.S. Georgia, Monday Capt. and Mrs. Jewell had dinner for Major and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Tuesday Ensigns Wilbur and Montgomery entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. Virginia for Lieut. and Mrs. Lyon, Lieut. and Mrs. Gallup, and Mr. Mat Ridgway. A beautiful dinner was given at the Chamberlin luncheon, by Dr. Emmett Duncan, of New York. His guests were Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Coleman, Dr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Merritt, Dr. Hanley M. Coats, Paymr. and Mrs. Williamson.

The wardroom officers on the U.S.S. Utah gave a dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin, Miss Corbin, Miss Daly and Lieut. and Mrs. Mix. Lieuten-

ant Hochwalt gave a dinner Sunday at the Chamberlin for Misses Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly and Lieutenant Stanley. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Barnes and Capt. and Mrs. Bunker gave a club supper for Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Miss Noonan and Commander Barnes. Miss Emily Monroe, of Annapolis, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Knox. Ensign Jordan gave a dinner Thursday on the U.S.S. Utah for Miss Stewart, Miss Bessie Kimberly, Miss Wood and Mrs. DeMott.

Mrs. Wildrick gave a bridge party on Tuesday for Mesdames Knox, Totten, Hotz, Kimberly, DeMott, Hero, Masteller, Gray, Mix and Misses Monroe, Corbin and Daly. Prizes, hand embroidered towels, were won by Mesdames Hero, Totten and Mix. Mrs. Kimberly served an ice and Mrs. Hotz poured chocolate. Ensign Badger gave a dinner on the U.S.S. Utah Monday for Miss Monroe, Miss Stewart, Miss Bessie Kimberly and Mrs. DeMott. Lieut. William Moose, of Fort Myer, was a guest at the Chamberlin Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Frederick Reynolds and son will spend the winter in Los Angeles. Mrs. William Chamberlain is in Washington. Col. Ira Haynes leaves for Honolulu soon. Ensign Deyo gave a dinner on board the U.S.S. Virginia Monday for Misses Emily Monroe, Florence Stewart, Bessie Kimberly, Mrs. Max B. DeMott and Ensign and Mrs. McDuff. Mrs. Richard has been quite ill, but is now convalescing.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 12, 1912.

At an informal tea Mrs. Arthur B. Owens entertained in honor of Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, a recent arrival from Bremerton for station. Mrs. Owens was assisted by Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, Mrs. Irwin H. Landis, Miss Ruth Hascal and Miss Cornelia Kempff. Others present: Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Mrs. Wing, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay, Mrs. Fernando Reichmuth, Lieut. and Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Lieut. Comdr. Irwin H. Landis, Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Schwable, Miss Bull, Mrs. Ralph R. Stewart, Ensign Jesse B. Oldendorf, Lieut. and Mrs. James V. Kauffman, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Richard S. Douglas, Mrs. Eugene Tobey, Mrs. Norman Kirk, Lieut. and Mrs. John Potts and several others. Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred Ede have taken apartments in Vallejo, while the Preble is at the yard. Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Andrew B. Davidson have also taken apartments in Vallejo. Comdr. and Mrs. Richard S. Douglas have taken the bungalow, corner of Sonoma and Kentucky streets, for the winter.

Mrs. Arthur J. O'Leary entertained at lily bridge Thursday when prizes were won by Mrs. Maurice E. Shearer, Mrs. Everett G. Morsell and Mrs. Carl Gumborg-Andersen. Other guests included Mesdames Waller, Lincoln, Standley, Lyman, Pennycook, Standley, Wing, Miss Ruth Hascal, Miss Pendergast and Madam O'Leary. Paymr. Eugene Tobey, of the Maryland, in company with Lieut. Comdr. William H. Standley and Naval Constr. Henry M. Gleason, left yesterday for a couple of days' hunting near Rio Vista. Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo entertained at luncheon on Sunday, the Captain's birthday. Among the guests were Commo. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm,

Surg. and Mrs. Henry E. Odell, Mrs. Wing, Mr. McGregor and Mr. Teinan, of San Francisco, and George Mayo.

Commo. and Mrs. Brown, of San Francisco, were week-end guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm. Mrs. Maurice Shearer visited relatives in Oakland over the weekend, and is again the guest of Mrs. Henry T. Mayo. Lieut. and Mrs. Martin K. Meiself have apartments at the Collins in Vallejo during the stay of the Torpedo Flotilla. Commo. George S. Salisbury, retired, guest of Surg. and Mrs. Henry Edward Odell, sailed last week, Thursday, for Honolulu. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Fred Thompson also sailed for Honolulu.

Vallejo people are up in arms over the attempt of San Francisco to have the Government purchase the Hunter's Point drydock and Union Iron Works on San Francisco Bay as a navy yard, thereby providing for the virtual abandonment of Mare Island. The matter was started as a result of an address made by Paymaster General Cowie during a luncheon tendered him by the Commercial Club of San Francisco, and has been taken up by the Rivers and Harbors League, and endorsed by the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco county. Congressman-elect Charles F. Curry, of this district, spent Friday at Mare Island, and has announced that he will never vote for the establishing of a branch yard in the lower bay.

### FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Dec. 6, 1912.

The 18th Infantry mess held a farewell entertainment Nov. 30, in honor of officers about to leave. Under the efficient direction of Captain Leonori, Lieutenants Magruder and Lonergan, the cellar of the bachelor building was transformed into a garden, where delicious refreshments were served and sweet music enchanted the guests. Judge La Fleishe, Messrs. Birkhauser and McCarthy were present from Sheridan, and were partly responsible for the jolly evening. The same night the ladies of the garrison met with Mrs. Olson. While all was secret, it has leaked out that several novelties were introduced and enjoyed.

Paper chases are the rage nowadays. Each Sunday morning officers and men participate in the fun, mounted, and race over the hills near the post. These rides are arranged by Lieutenant Lonergan, in command of the Mounted Scouts. Captain Cecil and party have returned from a hunt in the Big Horn Mountains. They brought in four deer. The season for big game closed Nov. 30. Captains Murphy and Hunt are expected daily. Lieutenant Randolph will join soon from Columbus Barracks. Lieutenant Pike has left for Alcatraz, Capt. and Mrs. Pyles will join at Fort Adams, R.I., after a month's leave. They left Dec. 3, and will be greatly missed. Mrs. Magruder has left for a visit with her parents in San Antonio. Mrs. Alfante has gone to join her husband in Omaha. Capt. Ray W. Bryan is the guest of Major Buck. Capt. J. H. Como, Q.M. Corps, has reported for duty.

On Dec. 1 Colonel Davis entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Pyles, Lieut. and Mrs. Olson and Lieutenant Pike. Last Monday a hop was given in honor of the departing ladies. Skating is fine. The back of quarters has been flooded and is crowded each afternoon, although the wind continues high. The skis have been tried out on the hills. Bruises and scratches are numerous, but the sport continues. Rocks are hard, and the snow blows rapidly away.

Lieut. A. V. Arnold has arrived from West Point, where he coached the Army team. He will serve with Company I. Lieutenant Purdon entertains him as a guest.

A recent order requires all dogs to be tied up. By actual count there are twenty on the officers' line alone. On moonlight nights specially fine music will greet the garrison, in all probability, and Santa Claus will be welcomed with a series of hearty huzzas. 'Tis well.

Major and Mrs. Lacey and Miss Lacey entertained delightfully for Capt. and Mrs. Grote, Miss Field, Lieutenant Hayes, Captain Sheldon and Leonori. The fun broke up quite late, a chafing-dish supper being served after midnight. The prize was won by Mrs. Grote. Capt. and Mrs. Cecil had as dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. Olson.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Dec. 13, 1912.

Capt. Ora E. Hunt rejoined the regiment Dec. 12, after several years' absence at West Point as instructor. He has been assigned to Company F. Lieut. Bruce Magruder, having secured the detail as aid to Brigadier General Smith, at Omaha, Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder leave for their new station in a few days. Lieutenant Olson is wearing a big smile because his order for detached service has been revoked. We are happy that three of the old timers, Captains Conger, Peyton and Morrow, are assigned to the regiment. Lieutenant Arnold, one of the recent graduates from the Academy, is now commanding Company I, 18th Inf.

One of the old timers of the regiment, Private Span, Company I, has been transferred to the Q.M. Corps. He was one of the best known men in the regiment, having been chief baker for a number of years. Everyone is glad to see "Hobo," as he is familiarly known, now wearing a sergeant's stripes.

### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1912.

An Evening Bridge Club was organized on Dec. 7 at the Officers' Club. Some twenty officers and ladies were present, and it was decided to meet on every other Wednesday evening. Lieutenant Fehché was elected secretary. The club held its first meeting Dec. 11, when Mrs. Watts and Captain Frith made highest scores. The Auction Bridge Club met with Mrs. Faison, and Miss Myrtle Lasseigne won the score prize. The Five Hundred Club met this week with Mrs. Barnes. Mrs. Allen Rutherford won score prize and Mrs. Mygatt the penalty.

Captain Harbeson, recently major of the Philippine Scouts, joined the regiment last week and has been assigned to Co. K.

The post was under quarantine a few hours last week, while the report of several cases of smallpox in the city was being investigated. The rumors proved grossly exaggerated; nevertheless the entire post are feeling sore, and we are taking the English side of the road.

Lieutenants Fehché and Lawrence were guests of Mr. Rogers, of the city, to a theater dinner and party, "My Cinderella Girl," last Saturday evening. Mrs. Prescott, wife of Captain Prescott, Q.M.C., has left the Physicians' Hospital and is at present the guest of Dr. Silver in the city. Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting entertained at dinner on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Price, Mrs. Lasseigne, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Standford, Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. Knight and Mrs. Foote, of the city, and Lieutenants Nolan, Dickinson and Fehché.

Chaplain and Mrs. Watts entertained at luncheon after the skating party on Tuesday evening Rev. and Mrs. Grabeau and Miss Helen Grabeau, of the city, Miss Kennedy, of Albany, Lieutenants Frank and Waite. A smoker was given at the club on Saturday evening. Lieutenant crystal spoke on "The Present Trend Against Patriotism in the Army," and Captain Baltzell on "Our New Organization." There was a splendid attendance. A hearty "Dutch lunch" was enjoyed by all present. Capt. and Mrs. McCoy entertained Major and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell and Capt. and Mrs. Williams at dinner on Thursday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin are packed and ready to start for Storrs, Conn., where Lieutenant Goodwin has been detailed as instructor in military science in the Connecticut State Agricultural College. Lieutenant Boyers, recently assigned to 5th Infantry, reported for duty Dec. 16.

One of the most enjoyable dances was held in the gymnasium Dec. 13. The committees were in charge of decorations, Captains Morrow, Lieutenants Frank, Atkinson and Waite; refreshments, Lieutenants Mygatt and Wills and Chaplain Chouinard; invitation, Captains Morrow and Williams and Lieutenant Nolan; punch, Lieutenant Whiting, and music, Lieutenant Hopson. The gymnasium has never looked more beautiful, with its decorations of spruce, bunting, colored lights, flags, tents and Infantry equipment, not forgetting the handsome gowns and the grace and beauty of the ladies who wore them. Besides guests from the city, a num-

her of old friends came over on the last boat of the year to greet and to join with us, from Fort Ethan Allen, among whom were Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott, Lieut. and Mrs. King, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings, Miss King, Captain Odin, Lieutenants Addis, O'Donnell, Deuel, Morton and Lewis. Luncheon and dinner parties were given by a number in the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Mygatt were hosts to Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott; Mrs. Lasseigne entertained Miss King; Major and Mrs. Chamberlain were hosts to Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings; Capt. and Mrs. Williams entertained Lieut. and Mrs. King; Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes entertained Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Captain Odin, Lieutenants Deuel, Morton, Lewis, Addis and O'Donnell were guests of the club.

Mrs. C. P. Watson, of the city, gave a dance dinner, including Judge and Mrs. Harry Kellogg, Mrs. Graham, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Captain Harbeson, Lieut. and Mrs. King and Lieutenant Dickinson. Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell entertained at luncheon, as did Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting, Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell and Lieutenant Fiecht.

Col. and Mrs. Faison are spending the holidays in Washington, D.C., and others are preparing to spend the Christmas tide among old friends.

#### FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 9, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith gave a dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Hu B. Myers, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith, Miss Gertrude Hall, Miss Ethel Myers, Dr. Uri, Lieut. William P. J. O'Neill and Lieut. Edwin O'Connor. Capt. and Mrs. Louis R. Ball had as guests for supper Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Parrish, of Des Moines. Miss Margaret Casteel entertained informally at tea Tuesday, after bowling, for Misses Ethel Myers, Harriet Waterman, Virginia Glass, Mary Oliver, Alberta Glover and Amy Heard.

Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, I.G., arrived Monday and is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor. Col. and Mrs. O'Connor had dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Augustus P. Blockson, Miss Virginia Glass and Col. Henry P. Kingsbury. Capt. and Mrs. Abraham G. Lott were hosts at dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor, Col. and Mrs. Augustus P. Blockson, Miss Virginia Glass, Col. Henry P. Kingsbury and Lieut. Herbert E. Taylor. Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman's guests for dinner Wednesday were Major and Mrs. James S. Hornbrook, Capt. and Mrs. Edward D. Anderson and Lieut. John P. Hasson.

The Auction Bridge Club met Wednesday with Miss Ethel Myers, highest scores being made by Miss Myers and Miss Virginia Glass. Mrs. Elvin R. Heiberg and children arrived Wednesday from Washington, D.C., where Mrs. Heiberg has been visiting her parents. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard gave a dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. John C. Waterman, Major and Mrs. James S. Hornbrook and Capt. and Mrs. Edward D. Anderson. The table appointments were prettily carried out in red. Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith had at dinner Thursday Col. and Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor, Miss Gertrude Hall and Col. Henry P. Kingsbury. Mrs. Mueller gave a dinner Thursday for Miss Ethel Myers, Miss Amy Heard, Miss Margaret Casteel, Miss Elizabeth Heard, Lieut. Robert C. Brady, Lieut. Herbert E. Taylor and Lieut. P. L. Thomas.

Miss Gertrude Hall, of Morris-town, N.J., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith, left Friday for Chicago. There was an informal hop Friday night. Capt. and Mrs. Biddle left Saturday for New York city for station. Mrs. Henry P. Kingsbury and Miss Kingsbury are guests of Col. and Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor. Capt. and Mrs. Willis V. Morris had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Fred E. Buchan, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Coffin, Mrs. Hammond and Mr. Pierce. Capt. and Mrs. David H. Biddle were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith Saturday. Dr. and Mrs. Albert White's guests for dinner Sunday were Dr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Armin Mueller and Lieut. Herbert E. Taylor. Major and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee gave a supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Francis W. Glover, Miss Mary Oliver, Miss Alberta Glover, Lieut. Guy W. Chipman and Lieut. Pearl Lee Thomas. Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson returned to the post Sunday.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 10, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Lewis left on Monday for San Antonio, to be gone six weeks. Lieutenant Quekemeyer, who was in New York at the Horse Show, returned to this post Monday. On Tuesday a large number enjoyed ladies' night at the club, when the 6th Field Artillery orchestra played.

Mrs. McKenney entertained the Auction Bridge Club Wednesday, and prizes were won by Mrs. Taylor and Lieutenant Foster. Major Guignard left on Thursday for two weeks' leave.

The skating rink in the post gymnasium opened on Thursday evening for the officers and ladies. Capt. and Mrs. Lear entertained at supper after the skating as did Lieutenant Bradley. Capt. and Mrs. Hill gave a bridge party on Friday evening. Mrs. Foster winning the prize. Capt. and Mrs. Richmond gave a dinner Saturday. Miss Winans entertained the young people at dinner on Saturday.

The semi-annual meeting of the Fort Riley mess was held Saturday evening. The following were elected: Col. E. D. Hoyle, president; Major W. S. McNair, vice-president; Capt. J. M. Coffin, secretary; Lieut. A. L. P. Sands, polo representative; Lieut. E. F. Riggs, tennis; Lieut. W. W. West, target shooting; Capt. E. B. Winans, golf; Lieut. V. P. Erwin, baseball; Lieut. C. H. Nance.

Mrs. Chaffee left a few days ago to spend a couple of weeks in Kansas City under the care of a physician. She will probably not return to this post as Lieutenant Chaffee has been ordered to join the 15th Cavalry at Fort Myer. Miss Dixon, Mrs. Chaffee's house guest, will stay with Mrs. Dodson.

The championship football game was played Wednesday by Batteries A and B. Both teams up to that time had been undefeated at this post. Battery A lost a game at Fort Leavenworth. It was a well contested game, Battery B winning, 10 to 0.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 14, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter, jr., on Wednesday had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones, guests in St. Paul of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Nye, parents of Mrs. Jones. Mrs. William A. Hughes, Louisville, Ky., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead, left Saturday for Newport, R.I. Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls on Wednesday gave a dinner for eight. Mrs. James R. Lindsay entertained Monday for the Sewing Club.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks entertained Saturday at dinner in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett, who leave shortly for China, their future station. Lieut. Alex M. Hall, 28th Inf., left Tuesday for Knoxville, Tenn., to spend the holidays with relatives. Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Bamford leave Monday for San Francisco to sail Jan. 5 for Manila. Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz returned to-day from Fort Leavenworth, and are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, until their quarters are ready.

Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno entertained Tuesday at dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett. Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter, jr., on Friday had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones, who leave Jan. 1 for San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan P. Lemly leave Tuesday for San Antonio, Texas, to spend the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Danforth. The bachelor officers entertained Wednesday at dinner in compliment to Donald McDonald, St. Paul. Lieut. Thomas M. E. Herron, will return Wednesday to the garrison from Fort Brady, Mich.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead on Friday had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan P. Lemly, Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls and Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Cooper. Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James are entertaining to-day (Sunday), at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett. Lieut. Charles

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F. Leonard arrived Monday from Fort Omaha, Capt. and Mrs. Harold B. Fiske returned to-day from Fort Leavenworth, and will be guests of Capt. and Mrs. Harry S. Cooper for a few days. Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest arrives Monday from Lexington, Ky., for station.

Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett and daughter Beall leave this evening for Chevy Chase, Md., to visit Mrs. Everett's parents, Col. and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall, retired. Later they will go to Laurinburg, N.C., and in January they go to San Antonio, to visit Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Frost. Lieut. and Mrs. Everett sail Feb. 5 for China, their future station. Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls and Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter, jr., were among the many who entertained Monday at Carling's at supper after the performance of "On the Roof Garden." Capt. Frank C. Bolles returns Monday from Washington, D.C. Dr. and Mrs. George L. Mason entertained at dinner Wednesday in compliment to Dr. and Mrs. Omar H. Quade and Lieut. and Mrs. Odiorne H. Sampson.

Capt. William H. Point will arrive from Chicago Monday for assignment to the 28th Infantry. Mrs. Edward S. Hayes gave a reception Wednesday evening in honor of her mother, Mrs. M. N. Borden, Piqua, Ohio, who is her guest. Mrs. Willis T. May assisted in receiving. Mrs. Enclbert G. Owenshine served punch; Mrs. Allen M. Smith poured coffee; Mrs. Stanley L. James, Miss Blanche Vogdes, Mrs. Jere Baxter, jr., and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead also assisted.

Major and Mrs. George B. Duncan, 9th Inf., gave a prettily appointed tea Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Johnson, recently returned from their wedding journey. The hostess was assisted by the following ladies of the 9th Infantry: Mesdames Reuben Smith, James J. Regan, Roscoe Hearn, Miss Field and Miss Vogdes, also Miss Nichols, St. Paul. All the post officers and their wives called to welcome the bride to the regiment and garrison. The guests from St. Paul were Gen. and Mrs. Ralph W. Hoyt, Major and Mrs. Arthur Johnson, Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Potter, Col. and Mrs. Lewis, Major and Mrs. Earl C. Carnahan, Miss Bowlin, Miss Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McConville, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus M. Davenport, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Smith and Miss Nichols.

#### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 7, 1912.

The Tuesday Club was entertained by Mrs. Francis H. Mead with bridge. Mrs. William H. H. Southerland, wife of Rear Admiral Southerland, and daughter attended. Mrs. Van Cleve Knight gave a charming dinner at Hotel del Coronado recently in honor of officers of the cruiser fleet. Those present included Lieutenant Davis, of the Maryland; Ensigns Howard Bode and Robert H. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Avery, Col. and Mrs. E. P. Pearson and Mrs. Glenna Sears.

On Saturday evening the first of a series of dances was given by the Hotel del Coronado, and many officers of the fleet were present. The band of the California played. Among those in the ballroom were Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland, Miss Southerland, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William M. Folger, Capt. A. S. Halstead, William A. Gill, John M. Elliott, Lieutenant Commanders Ellis and Major, Lieuts. Charles C. Davy, Robert L. Gormley, Ensign Allan G. Olson, Mrs. Olson, Col. and Mrs. E. P. Pearson, Capt. A. S. Halstead, commanding the U.S.S. California, is registered at Hotel del Coronado. Other Navy people there are Rear Admiral and Mrs. Southerland, Miss Southerland, Chaplain and Mrs. John F. Fleming, Surg. and Mrs. C. B. Munger, Executive Officer and Mrs. T. O. Wilson and daughter, Miss Nancy Wilson.

Monday evening Rear Admiral and Mrs. Southerland gave a dinner at Hotel del Coronado to the officers of the fleet. Major and Mrs. Charles Vogdes and daughters, Misses Marion and Blanche, have closed their country home at Lemon Grove and have taken apartments at First and Hawthorn streets for the season. The junior officers of the U.S.S. Maryland entertained Coronado and San Diego friends aboard ship Tuesday evening. The hosts were Ensigns O. O. Hagen, W. E. Baughman, H. W. Hill, M. Hodson, J. P. Bowden, T. L. Gatch, H. W. Seefeld and J. A. Crutchfield.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 9, 1912.

Lieut. Emory Winship, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Winship complimented Miss Phyllis de Young at the opening performance of "The Quaker Girl" Monday at the Columbia. The entire party of thirty then went to the Fairmont Hotel for supper and a little dance. Miss Gertrude Greely, of Washington, D.C., daughter of General Greely, and a guest of Miss Dora Winn, sailed Thursday on the Thomas for the Philippines, to remain for the next year. Lieut. Harold F. Nichols, U.S.A., and Mrs. Nichols were passengers for Honolulu. Their marriage occurred last week. Capt. Jay M. Salladay, U.S. M.C., and Mrs. Salladay also sailed on the Thomas. Captain Salladay goes to duty in Peking at the American Legation.

The U.S. Coast Artillery is in annual manœuvres. San Francisco is theoretically blockaded and bottled up as tightly as the Japanese had the Russians at Port Arthur. The Army officers at Fort Winfield Scott say that between the city and capture there stand only 1,500 Coast Artillerymen standing by their guns for the first move of the theoretical foe.

Capt. Main Craig, 1st Cav., left Friday for Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. Lieut. L. E. Goodier and Lieut. H. Geiger, C.A.C., Fort Rosecrans, registered at headquarters Saturday.

The mine planter General Armistead, Fort Winfield Scott, has returned from drydock at Mars Island, and practice in mine planting will begin next week.

Major Robert H. Noble, 12th Inf., Monterey, is at the Palace Hotel, this city. Capt. R. C. Humber, 10th Inf., in this city on leave from the Canal Zone, will spend part of his leave in Santa Cruz. On Friday Ensign Stewart Brown, from Bremerton, gave a dinner at the St. Francis in honor of Miss Amelia Bull, of Louisville, Ky., and for Mrs. Newman, of Louisville, Ky., Mrs. R. R. Stewart, Miss Amelia Bull, Ensign

J. B. Oldendorf and Ensign Pousland. After dinner the host took his guests to see "The Quaker Girl."

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1912.

Capt. Hilden Olin, 23d Inf., has reported for duty as quartermaster, succeeding Capt. J. K. Parsons, ordered to Fort Ontario. Mrs. F. S. Leisenring has gone to Fort Logan H. Roots, Captain Leisenring's new station. Miss Walker, guest of Captain Pinkston and his mother, has returned to her home in Kentucky. Lieut. W. C. Stoll, 29th Inf., has reported for duty. Lieut. and Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse gave a delightful dinner on Dec. 4 in honor of Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred C. Thompson, jr., and Capt. and Mrs. J. Kelley Parsons. Mr. and Mrs. F. J. von Rapp and small daughter, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., were weekend guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Brown.

On the morning of Dec. 9 a fire broke out in the attic storeroom of the barracks of the 11th Company and spread over the central portion of the roof, but it was confined to the attic and third floor. The wings of the building were not damaged. The damage was approximately \$5,000. Private Meyers was injured slightly.

Mrs. George A. Dodd has been called to Fort Leavenworth by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. A. A. Starbird, who will undergo an operation for appendicitis. On Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown gave a dinner at the Ohio Club for the departing officers and their wives. Favors were dainty green baskets of ferns. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Parsons, Captain Leisenring, Lieut. and Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce and Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel G. Talbot.

#### FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Dec. 9, 1912.

Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Blodgett had as dinner guests Saturday Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Graham and Miss Loughborough. Mrs. E. M. Lewis was hostess to the Ladies' Bridge Club Wednesday. Mrs. Comegys made high score and received a box of dainty handkerchiefs. Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Laubach had three tables of bridge Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Gienty, Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Foster, Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. Comegys, Mrs. Pitts and Miss Waltz. Dr. Foster and Miss Waltz won the prizes. Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Moffet and Miss Helen Moffet were guests of Col. and Mrs. H. G. Sichel, at dinner Monday. Miss Clarke and Miss Rose Clarke had dinner Saturday for Miss Waltz and Miss Elaine Waltz. Col. H. G. Sichel was in command of the post last Saturday, while Col. M. F. Waltz was in Deadwood. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Degen and son, Jack, left Saturday on a three months' leave to be spent in the East. Capt. and Mrs. Moffet entertained Dr. and Mrs. Foster and Miss Ruth Foster at dinner Thursday.

Mrs. D. H. Gienty gave a card party for the ladies last Tuesday. Mrs. Laubach won first prize, Miss Elaine Waltz second. Col. and Mrs. H. G. Sichel were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. E. M. Lewis Saturday.

#### FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Oct. 30, 1912.

Major Claude B. Sweezy, P.S., relieved by operation of the detached service law, holds his majority in the Scouts only three months and sails for the U.S. in December. Major Paul F. Straub, M.C., a recent arrival, is for the time with Colonel Ireland.

The equitation class, under Capt. George Williams, went for a long ride on Monday to Montalbon reservoir. The class, all 7th Cavalry, follows: Major P. E. Traub, Capt. C. H. Boise, H. L. Patterson, Lieuts. W. H. Smith, A. F. MacLean, J. W. Heard, J. Christian, F. L. Van Horn, A. P. Lord and W. F. Winton. Lieut. M. L. Love, Sig. Corps, accompanied the party.

Madam Goldthwaite, mother of Capt. Ralph Goldthwaite, M.C., quite ill since her return from China, is much better. All of those hurt in the automobile accident on the night of Oct. 20 are doing well, though not able to get about yet. Mrs. Donaldson has a cracked rib, Miss Magruder has broken ribs, Miss Booth is suffering from nervous shock. When the automobile went into the river the top was down, otherwise some of the party would have been drowned, as the water was eight or ten feet deep. As it was, Mrs. Donaldson was caught in the machine and was extricated by Lieutenants Kollock and Albright, although they were hurt, the former quite badly. Although the automobile was entirely under water, its electric lights were still shining when it was left. When raised next day it returned to the city by its own power, but with machinery badly injured and woodwork a complete wreck.

Mrs. Petticoat, Miss Bertha Blackwelder, Capt. Ralph Goldthwaite and Lieut. Moss L. Love motored to Los Baños Sunday for dinner. Mrs. Petticoat and Miss Blackwelder sail Oct. 29. Miss Helen Nicholson will leave a little later and will spend several months in Shanghai with her aunt, Mrs. Nicholson. Admiral Nicholson is in command of the Asiatic Fleet. Lieut. and Mrs. Allan MacLean spent today in Santa Cruz. Nena Tompkins has been out from the convent in Manila spending several days with her father, Major Tompkins.

The Q.M. automobile, the successor to the mule busses running on the post, will be put into commission about Nov. 1 and will meet every other car from town, and also connect with the cars into town. Mrs. Ira Fredendall, visiting her son in Honolulu, returns here on the next transport and will make a trip to India in the near future, sailing from Zamboanga. Capt. L. A. I. Chapman, badly hurt some time ago by his horse falling with him, is back in his quarters, im-

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proving, but will hardly be able to return to duty for some months.

The cableship Rizal has returned from India. Of its passengers five were from McKinley—Capt. Tenney Ross and Albert A. King, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. McCain and Mrs. Peter Traub. They had a delightful trip, touching at Singapore, going and coming, and spending a week at Rangoon. Little Carolyn Kennington celebrated her fourth birthday by a well-attended party. Mrs. Waldo C. Potter visited in the city with Major and Mrs. Herbert Lord.

Polo now supersedes tennis. Every afternoon the players and their ponies are practicing. The grounds at Pasay are still closed owing to the wet weather, but the rainy season will be over by about Nov. 15, and then the tournament will begin. All mounted officers are spending much time in the saddle, in anticipation of the eleven-minute cross-country ride in December. The little, old, broken down carromatas and their often pitiable ponies which long have carried passengers from Hancock Station to any point in the post are to be replaced by automobiles, and fifteen rubber-tired calesas, drawn by Australian ponies.

Several young people on the post attended the dinner given by Captains Locke and Davidson at the Army and Navy Club Wednesday in honor of Miss Fields, of Chicago, niece of Mrs. Bell. They were Misses Wilhelm, Farrell, Pattison, Helen Nicholson, Captains Lee, Cuminsky, Arnold and Lieut. Emery Smith. The two young sons of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Roberts return on Monday to their school at Baguio. Misses Farrell, Pattison and Nicholson attended the dinner dance on board the Cincinnati, at Cavite, Tuesday evening.

Attending the musical given Tuesday evening by Major and Mrs. Herbert Lord at their home in the city were Col. and Mrs. Menoher, Major and Mrs. Traub, Lieut. and Mrs. Lahm, Lieut. and Mrs. Troup Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Miss Wilhelm and Lieutenants Teague and Lord. Beautiful vocal numbers were given by Mrs. Potter and Lieutenant Lord. Mrs. Albert A. Hickox returned on the Warren from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Frank C. Baker, at Camp Overton. Mrs. Herbert Harris is up from Siasi, and is a guest of friends in the medical garrison. Wednesday, the last day of the equitation course, the class gave an exhibition ride.

Malaria has appeared to an alarming extent. There are 140 cases, and one death has occurred. The breeding places of the mosquitos are being destroyed and double screen doors are being placed on the 13th Infantry barracks, where most of the trouble has occurred.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Nov. 10, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. William P. Ennis and little son arrived on the Logan and were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Lahm for several days. Captain Ennis and Lieutenant Lahm were at West Point together. Others on the Logan were Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Broadhurst, guests of Lieut. Robert Collins, 8th Cav., and Mrs. Collins; Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Donovan and children, guests of Dr. and Mrs. Jeffers until settled in their own quarters; Lieuts. R. F. Hyatt and S. M. Walmsey, who join the 7th Cavalry; Capt. and Mrs. Jens Bugge, additions to the 13th Infantry garrison, Mrs. Bugge remaining in town as the guest of Mrs. Walter S. McElroom for a few days; also Capt. C. F. Andrews, 13th Inf. So many new arrivals have caused some changes in quarters, and it looks as though there would be some doubling up.

While Lieut. Frank Davis, 7th Cav., is for six weeks at Camp Stotsenburg on duty, Mrs. Davis will be guest of her parents, Major and Mrs. Mervin Hill Barnum, in Manila. Darrow Menoher left Monday for Baguio to enter the Bishop Brent School. Miss Eunice Kilian's party, Nov. 1, was most attractive. The Hallowe'en idea was carried out, the guests appearing in Yama Yama costumes, which were most becoming.

Major and Mrs. Edwin P. Wolfe gave a Hallowe'en dinner on Friday for the new members of the Medical Corps, Colonel Ireland, Major Straub and Capt. and Mrs. Bingham. Mrs. Hunter entertained the 7th Cavalry Card Club Thursday. Col. and Mrs. William F. Nicholson had dinner on Nov. 2 for twelve, bridge following. Prizes in the Auction Bridge Club were won in the last tournament by Mrs. Philip Corbuser, Lieut. William N. Haskell and Miss Farrell. Mrs. Herbert I. Harris, visiting Mrs. James D. Heyssinger, has returned to her home at Camp Eldridge. Until recently Dr. and Mrs. Harris were at Siasi.

Capt. and Mrs. S. B. Arnold and Mrs. A. K. Arnold have returned from the Southern Island trip, the Merritt reaching Cebu only two or three days after the severe typhoon which devastated that town and wrecked so much shipping in the harbor. A number of new automobiles have come to the post; Major Donaldson brought one over with him; one arrived on the Logan for Captain Crosby, and one for Lieutenant Heard. Everyone is busy with Christmas packages to go on the Logan, Nov. 15, the last chance to get them back home before Christmas.

Mrs. George Williams, in the States for seven months, returned on Nov. 5, via Japan on the Coblenz. On Nov. 9 the equitation class, 7th Cav., gave a dinner at the Polo Club in honor of Capt. George Williams, their instructor. Mrs. Pauline Buck Hyatt is in the Southern Islands visiting friends. Among those from the post who attended the launch ride given by Mrs. Bell in compliment to her cousin, Miss Field, were Capt. and Mrs. Margetts, Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Miss Wilhelm, Miss Jeanne, Captain Jeanne and Lieut. E. T. Smith, Capt. Francis Le J. Parker, aid to the Governor General, has been a frequent guest on the post recently; he returns to the States on the Logan to join his regiment.

Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon, who came over on the Logan, has been the guest of Mrs. Eugene G. Worthington. Mrs. Hanlon's mother, who came with her, left Nov. 8 for Tokyo, to visit

another daughter. Capt. Evan Humphrey was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Moore at Los Banos on last Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Helen Nicholson, Capt. and Mrs. Latrobe and Capt. Evan Humphrey were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Higgins at the Manila Hotel last week. The dinner was a very large one, a farewell to Capt. F. Le J. Parker, who soon sails for the States.

Miss Helen Nicholson and Miss Regina Farrell sailed Nov. 8 for China; Miss Nicholson will make an extended visit to the family of Admiral Nicholson in Shanghai, and Miss Farrell will sail from Japan for the States. Capt. Fitzhugh Lee gave a dinner Nov. 9 in honor of Miss Field, the party attending the hop afterwards. Dec. 16 has been set for the cross country ride; the mounted officers are practicing daily, the beach at Pasay being especially popular with them.

Mrs. Thomas I. Sherburne was hostess on Nov. 5 at a bridge luncheon, when Mesdames T. Q. Donaldson, James Shannon and Robert Collins carried off the honors. Lieuts. Roger Williams and Parker C. Kallcock, 13th Inf., leave on the Logan to be gone two months. They will tour Japan and later go over to China, visiting the interior and coming down the coast to Hong Kong, whence they will return to Manila.

### OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

Tientsin, China, Nov. 12, 1912.

Capt. John B. Huggins, M.C., U.S.A., has been detailed as recruiting officer, relieving Capt. Henry C. Coburn, M.C., U.S.A. Indications are that the recruiting officer will not be kept very busy, as most all the men to be discharged in the near future have announced their intention to return to the United States, stating that they do not want to serve on foreign service without the advantage of double time.

Mrs. Charles W. Elliott has returned to Leichwang, China, where her husband is stationed in command of a detachment of our railroad guard. Lieut. and Mrs. Lowe A. McClure have returned to Tongshan after spending a few days in Tientsin. Several officers and ladies of the China Expedition enjoyed the "Gymkhana" at Tongshan, China, Nov. 9.

The test ride for field officers with the China Expedition was held Nov. 4, 5 and 6, on the road to Taku, the same road over which the foreign troops marched to the relief of Tientsin and later Peking, in July and August, 1900. Col. Frank B. Jones, 15th Inf., conducted the ride and was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Root, 15th Inf., James M. Arrasmith, 6th Inf., and Clarence E. Dentler, Inf., and Majors A. N. Starke, M.C., U.S.A., and Palmer E. Pierce, 15th Inf.

Lieut. David H. Cowles, 15th Inf., acted as timekeeper. All made the test successfully and enjoyed it. Major A. J. Bowley, 4th Field Art., Military Attaché at the American Legation, Peking, was in the interior of China and unable to be present.

A very interesting course is anticipated by the student officers of the post-graduate school on account of the 15th Infantry having so many graduates of the Army School of the Line; the senior instructor being Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Root, 15th Inf., with Lieut. Clarence E. Dentler, Inf., and Capt. Charles H. Bridges, 15th Inf., as assistants.

On Friday evening, Nov. 8, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Sampson entertained complimentary to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Arrasmith, who sail via Nagasaki, Nov. 12, for their new station at the Presidio, the Colonel having recently been assigned to the 6th Infantry. Their guests besides Col. and Mrs. Arrasmith were Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh L. Walthall, Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Santschi and Lieutenant Sampson's mother. Col. and Mrs. Frank B. Jones gave a delightful tea Nov. 8 for the officers and ladies of the China Expedition, to say good-bye to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Arrasmith. Mrs. Jones was assisted by her daughters, the Misses Evelyn and Marion, and Mrs. Root. Mrs. Pierce presided at the refreshment table and Mrs. Walthall at the musical bowl. Lieut. and Mrs. Walthall entertained Sunday evening complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Arrasmith and for Lieut. and Mrs. Emory S. Adams and Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Santschi. P.A. Surg. André E. Lee, recently arrived in Peking for duty with the Marine Corps, spent Nov. 9 in Tientsin, meeting Mrs. Lee, who arrived by liner from Nagasaki.

First Sergt. Martin McDonald, Co. M, 15th Inf., has been ordered to proceed, by commercial steamer, to Nagasaki, Japan, and thence by the U.S.A.T. Logan to the United States, to await action on his application for retirement. Sergeant McDonald first enlisted on Sept. 4, 1888, in the 8th Infantry and served subsequent enlistments in the 4th, 15th, 2d, 19th and 15th Infantry. He served in Cuba with the 15th Infantry and three tours in the Philippines with the 2d, 19th and 15th Infantry, respectively, also in China with the latter named regiment. He wears the Indian campaign badge and the Philippine campaign badge. He will reside in Los Angeles, Cal.

Sergt. William B. Duty, Hqrs. Detachment, 15th Inf., has been ordered up for re-examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts. Sergeant Duty passed a successful examination last year while a member of the 12th Infantry, stationed at Fort William McKinley, but on account of existing orders will have to take the examination again.

The civilian members of the local American community are preparing beautiful miniature cups to be presented to the individual members of Co. B, 15th Inf., baseball team, winners of the recent baseball tournament. Such excellent baseball is seldom seen in this part of the world, and it was sincerely appreciated by our American friends in Tientsin.

Tientsin, China, Nov. 21, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arrasmith departed Nov. 12 for station, Presidio of San Francisco, with the 6th Infantry. Prior to their departure Col. and Mrs. Arrasmith received many complimentary dinners, teas and farewell social functions. The officers and ladies of the command with the band of the 15th Infantry were at the Bund to bid them good-bye. Major and Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce have moved into the quarters vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. Arrasmith. On Nov. 13, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh L. Walthall gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Andlauer, the Colonel being in command of the French forces in North China. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edwin A. Root and Major and Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce were also guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Sampson gave a beautiful tea Nov. 11 for Lieutenant Sampson's mother, recently from Kansas to visit her son.

Capt. and Mrs. Leon L. Roach gave a dinner Nov. 8 for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Arrasmith, Lieut. Felix R. Hill, Med. Corps, is on the sick report and a patient in the hospital.

A highly successful charity ball was given in Gordon Hall, in the British Concession, Friday evening, Nov. 15, to secure funds to relieve sufferers from the Chili floods. The hall represented an Eastern Temple and Gardens, and refreshments were served in a Japanese tea room fitted up with the artistry of the "Land of the Rising Sun." Music was furnished by the British, American and French bands. Over 500 persons attended, among them nearly all the officers and ladies of the China Expedition. The flooded district lies mostly north of Tientsin. The overflow of the Peiho and Hucho Rivers caused the largest flood since 1901. All the crops are ruined in a district of about 220 square miles, while 592 villages are inundated and 27,000 families and some 40,000 other individuals are destitute.

As a result of the cold weather the ponds about Tientsin are covered with about four inches of ice and skating is excellent. Major Palmer E. Pierce, 15th Inf., has been detailed athletic officer of the command, with Lieuts. Hugh L. Walthall and Jesse C. Drain, 15th Inf., as assistants.

The enlisted men have formed a dancing club, and are holding dances Friday evening each week. A large and cosmopolitan crowd is always present by invitation. With our own dances, those given by the British sergeants and the bi-weekly picture shows given by our chaplain, there is no end to entertainment.

The athletic officer of the marine command in Peking has requested a series of football games with our command, endeavoring perhaps to retaliate for their defeat in the baseball series several months ago. On account of lack of equipment and suitable grounds we shall not be able to accommo-

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date them. However, as nearly all companies of the 15th have basketball teams we hope to issue challenges soon.

### PARANG NOTES.

Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, P.I., Nov. 7, 1912.

The Merritt arrived Oct. 24 and sailed at five the same afternoon. A change in the Merritt's schedule, so that she no longer spends parts of two days at this post, interferes with the evening parties in honor of the "joy riders." On Friday Mrs. Baldwin was hostess for the Card Club, the prizes going to Mesdames G. I. Jones and R. A. Jones. Major Jenkins, I.G.D., was on the Merritt, en route to Cotabato. He returned on the Custer Oct. 27, stopping to inspect Ludlow Barracks. Lieutenant Twyman and family arrived from Zamboanga and were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Price until settled in quarters. Lieutenant Twyman is in the list to sail in January for the States.

The ball team of Camp Overton, with Lieutenant Hardy, 8th Cav., in charge, arrived Oct. 24. A series of three games was played with the Ludlow Barracks team, the home team winning the first two with scores of 3 to 2 and 5 to 4; then the excitement ran high, since this balanced our defeat at Overton in the summer. In the final game neither side scored until after the seventh inning, when the home team won, with the score 1 to 0.

Capt. and Mrs. Bracken entertained informally at dinner Oct. 27 for Lieutenants Fletcher, Sandeford, Patterson, D.S., and Lieutenant Hardy, 8th Cav. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin dined Major Jenkins, Major Hirsch and Lieutenant Walker. The Saturday Evening Card Club was entertained Oct. 24 by Capt. and Mrs. Freeman. There were no absentees. A delightful supper was served. Mrs. G. I. Jones and Lieutenant Lincoln were easy victors. Mrs. Price has joined the golfers and is welcomed by the devotees. Col. and Mrs. W. K. Wright sail from the Islands on the January transport.

The October storm, the most severe of the rainy season, did great damage along the coast, but aside from washing away the bridge across the Nitan River and disabling the pumping station, Ludlow Barracks suffered no further inconvenience. The pumping station has always been considered sufficiently removed from the river, but this rise was far above previous records.

Hallowe'en was celebrated by a garrison party in the pavilion of the Officers' Club. All the guests dressed as children and children's games predominated. The party was a howling success. Possibly the best "makeup" for the occasion was that of Lieut. G. I. Jones, who came in a Russian blouse suit of baby blue, with cap and socks to match. Lieut. and Mrs. R. A. Jones gave a delightful dinner Oct. 26 for Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman, Lieut. and Mrs. Lincoln and Lieut. G. I. Jones and Mrs. Jones. Lieut. Malcolm Green, P.S., and Lieutenant Carter, P.C., have been guests in the garrison for a few days.

The Thursday Club met with Mrs. G. I. Jones Nov. 6, with full attendance. Prizes went to Mesdames Lincoln and Bracken. Capt. and Mrs. Price gave a formal dinner on Sunday for Majors Winn and Hirsch, Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin, Capt. and Mrs. Bracken.

### CAMP KEITHLEY.

Camp Keithley, P.I., Nov. 1, 1912.

Mrs. Knudsen gave a pretty luncheon last week for Mesdames Tillson, Davis and Minnigerode. Mesdames Knudsen, Davis, Sharpe and Minnigerode spent a day last week as guests of Mrs. King at Dalama, across the lake. Dr. and Mrs. Beery are occupying quarters at Marahui. During the band concert on Friday Mrs. Tillson entertained at tea on their beautiful veranda. Major Hanson came in on the last Merritt and is settled in quarters at Marahui.

Mrs. Brown entertained at a charming luncheon on Saturday at Pantar, in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Hyatt, of Fort McKinley, inviting Mesdames Tillson, Knudsen, Davis and Minnigerode. Lieut. and Mrs. Sharpe left on Saturday for Manila, where Mr. Sharpe goes on map duty. Major Gilhauser gave a luncheon on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Hyatt. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis had a dinner Thursday in compliment to Lieutenants Campbell and Connolly, who are leaving the post. Other guests were Major Hanson, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer, Lieutenants Scowden, Betcher and Dillman.

Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer had Lieut. and Mrs. Sharpe and Lieutenants Connolly and Dillman at dinner Friday. Col. and Mrs. Tillson were hosts at dinner Saturday for Major Hanson, Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer and Lieutenant Scowden. The party went over to the hop.

Capt. and Mrs. Dolph are in Manila on a short visit, and will take the trip around the islands before returning. Mrs. Minnigerode was hostess at luncheon Wednesday in compliment to Mrs. Hyatt, afterwards going to the skating rink.

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desirable—all these afford opportunities for Borden's Malted Milk to demonstrate its usefulness.

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The guests included Mesdames Tillson, Knudsen, Davis, Brown and Hyatt. Lieutenants Campbell and Connolly left Saturday for Manila for station. Colonel Rivers was the guest of Major Gilhauser on Wednesday.

Mesdames Hyatt and Hickok, of Fort McKinley, Mrs. Baker and Captains Spur and McNally, of Camp Overton, were guests of Major and Mrs. Vose on Thursday. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer entertained at dinner for Major Hanson, Capt. and Mrs. Moorman and Lieut. and Mrs. Davis. The work of tearing down the quarters in Keithley is progressing rapidly, and before many months it will be a part of the past.

### CORREGIDOR.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Nov. 9, 1912.

The Ladies' Reading Club met with Mrs. Sturdevant at Engineer Circle Oct. 29. Capt. Francis Le J. Parker, 12th Cav., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Carson. Mrs. Kerfoot, wife of Capt. B. Kerfoot, Q.M.D., and little daughter, Marguerite, have been visiting Mrs. Fisher. Capt. and Mrs. Fisher gave a dinner to Chaplain and Mrs. Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. Clark, Oct. 29.

The Corregidor Debating and Literary Society gave an interesting entertainment Oct. 29, trying to decide whether women should vote. Considerable oratory was developed by some of the modern "silver tongues" of the breezy rock. The Corregidor Social Club gave an enjoyable Hallowe'en party as a farewell to members of the band, soon to sail for home.

Corregidor has become the practice ground of a large class in topographical work; the student officers then proceed to find their way through the woods and swamps of Luzon. Capt. James Prentice, C.A.C., will act as provost marshal of the harbor during the absence of Capt. H. S. Miller. Mrs. Miller has been in poor health and physicians advise her return to the homeland, so the Captain will take leave for that purpose, and will be absent about three months.

Tuesday, Nov. 5, the officers gave a delightful hop at the pavilion. The Ladies' Reading Club held their weekly session with Mrs. Samuel J. Smith last Tuesday. Refreshments were served and the ladies looked at the pretty things Mrs. Smith recently brought from China.

The 8th and 33d Companies, P.I., which arrived at Camp Avery recently, are fine organizations of native soldiers; both officers and enlisted men make a fine appearance. There is a fine ball nine among the men. Among the officers' families are Capt. and Mrs. Neff, Capt. and Mrs. Blanchard, Lieut. and Mrs. Weld, Lieutenant Zinn, Lieut. and Mrs. Mellon and Lieutenant Mortenson. The latter transferred to this battalion in order that he might remain on the "Rock." He says that "this Gibraltar beats that far-famed garden spot of the southland."

The "kiddies" of the post school are being drilled in little sketches, songs, etc., preparatory to the reception in honor of one old friend, "Santa," about Dec. 25. Major and Mrs. Shaw, who have been doing China for six weeks, returned today on the Mile. Thursday, Nov. 7, Chaplain and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner Col. and Mrs. Ruckman, Miss Ruckman and Lieut. Herbert A. Dargue. Lieut. Emery T. Smith, 1st P.A., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Carson.

Fort Mills, P.I., Nov. 14, 1912.

Mrs. Frank Clark entertained the Ladies' Reading Club last Monday. Tuesday Mrs. Gildart entertained with a pretty tea. Lieut. and Mrs. Baldwin entertained Capt. and Mrs. Martindale at dinner the same evening.

Lieutenants Schimelfenig and Homer entertained the "Toppers" with an elaborate "Sundown Tea Party" on the porch of their new quarters Nov. 12. Captain Card, M.C., is getting about again after a very painful ankle strain. Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Miller, left on the Mile today for Manila; they sail for the homeland Nov. 15.

### CAMP McGRATH.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Nov. 4, 1912.

In the last two weeks there has been a marked increase of dengue, necessitating the use of the amusement hall as an overflow ward, under charge of Dr. Simpson as ward surgeon. Lieutenant Farris accompanied the post team of the six companies of the 24th Infantry stationed here to Manila for their two games with the All-Army team, with a result that the odds were even.

Major and Mrs. Bratton gave a dinner Friday for Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. Simpson, Dr. Rhoades and Lieutenant Watson. The Tuesday Morning Bridge Club met at Mrs. Mills's, the prize, a handsome pin, being won by Mrs. Deerr. Capt. and Mrs. Doerr entertained at dinner Thursday,

their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Maxey, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieutenants Akin and Boettcher, Lieut. and Mrs. Kern entertained at an attractive Hallowe'en dinner Thursday for Dr. and Mrs. Roberts and Dr. and Mrs. Simpson.

## THE ARMY.

### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

#### Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.  
Department of the East.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.  
Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.  
The Panama Canal Zone.

#### Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Major Gen. William H. Carter.  
Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.  
Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith.  
Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Edgar Z. Steever.

#### Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.  
Department of California.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler.  
Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus.  
Department of Hawaii.—Hqrs., Honolulu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

#### Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.  
Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.  
Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

### ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—E, G, H and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. De Russy, H.T.

### SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, El Paso, Texas; E and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L, are field companies.

### FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Ambulance Co. No. 3, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D, Presidio of S.F.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troop I, K, L and M, Boise Bks., Idaho.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas.  
3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Troops A, B, C and D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; I, Sierra Blanca, Texas; K, Ft. Hancock, Texas; L, Finlay, Texas; and M, Marfa, Texas.

4th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops B, C, E, F, G, H, K and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and D, Nogales, Ariz.; I and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz. Entire regiment due to sail from San Francisco Jan. 6, 1913, for Honolulu to relieve 5th Cavalry.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu. Will sail for U.S. about Feb. 16, 1913, when relieved by 4th Cavalry. Two companies will take station at Fort Apache, Ariz., and the rest at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, D, E, F, G and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; C and H, Marfa, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 2, 1910, and C Oct. 31, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas.

### COAST ARTILLERY COMPANIES.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

Will sail for Honolulu Jan. 6, 1913.

11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

28th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md.

45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

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67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. Will 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
sail for Honolulu Jan. 6, 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
1913. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
70th. In Philippines. Address 121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
Manila, P.I. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. Will 127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.  
sail for Honolulu Jan. 6, 128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.  
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 131st. Ft. Wright, N.Y.  
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
83d. Ft. Strong, Mass. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 138th. Philippines. Address  
86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.  
4, 1910. 139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
March 4, 1911. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 142d. Philippines. Address  
89th. Ft. Williams, Me. Manila, P.I. Arrived  
90th. In Philippines. Address Sept. 2, 1911.  
Manila, P.I. Arrived  
April 1, 1911. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md.  
91st. Jackson Bks., Fla. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.  
95th. Philippines. Address 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
Manila, P.I. Arrived 149th. Ft. Casey, Cal.  
March 4, 1911. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.  
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I. 157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
103d. Ft. Howard, Md. 158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.  
104th. Ft. Washington, Md. 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.  
105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.  
107th. Ft. Williams, Me. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.  
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 164th. Jackson Bks., La.  
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
\*Mine companies.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Philippines; 10th. Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.  
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.  
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco.  
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Manila March 6, 1912.  
9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.  
10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.  
11th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
12th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911.  
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalion and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Islands, address Manila, P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911.  
16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.  
17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. McKenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas.  
19th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Washington.  
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas.  
23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Jan. 1, 1912.  
25th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash. The regiment will sail for Honolulu from San Francisco Jan. 6.  
26th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalion and Machine-gun

## SCALP WAS BADLY AFFECTED

"For several years my scalp was very badly affected with dandruff and scales. My scalp itched terribly at times and my hair fell out. My coat collar would be actually white with the dandruff that had fallen from my head. My profession being that of a barber, I was particular about having my hair in good condition, and was also in a position to try many lotions, etc., for the scalp. These had little or no effect. I had heard so much about the Cuticura Remedies that I resolved to try them. I shampooed my head with Cuticura Soap twice a week and after drying my head thoroughly, I anointed parts of my scalp with Cuticura Ointment. I was pleased from the outset, and continued to keep up this treatment. To think that only three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one and one-half boxes of Cuticura Ointment rid my head of this annoying trouble made me feel quite contented. I have now got a thick growth of hair and I am never troubled with any dandruff or itching of the scalp. There is no question but that the Cuticura Remedies cured me. I frequently recommend them to my customers, and they think a great deal of them." (Signed) John F. Williams, 307 Norfolk Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass., July 28, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Mass., for free booklet on the skin.

Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; 2d Battalion, Ft. Brady, Mich.  
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.C.; E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
30th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibson, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.  
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and H and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.  
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Dec. 17. Later changes appear in another column.

### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.  
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. William S. Benson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### First Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.  
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.) Capt. William J. Maxwell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.  
VERMONT, battleship—first line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Roger Welles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. Sailed Dec. 14 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. Sailed Dec. 14 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads. Send mail to navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

#### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.  
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.  
MINNESOTA, battleship—first line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Edward Simpson. Sailed Dec. 14 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads. Send mail to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
IDAHO, battleship—first line, 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
KANSAS, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hooge-werf. Sailed Dec. 14 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads. Send mail to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

#### Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander.  
DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robinson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### First Group.

Lieut. William F. Halsey, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William F. Halsey. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Louis C. Scheibla. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
REID (destroyer). Ensign David F. Ducey. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

#### Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### Third Group.

Lieut. Charles R. Train, Commander.  
WALKE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
MAYRANT (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

#### Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

#### Fifth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
ONTARIO (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATASCO (tug). Btsn. John D. Pennington. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
PATUXENT (tug). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
SONOMA (tug). Chief Btsn. William Derrington. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. Bryant. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Capt. Albert W. Grant, Commander-in-Chief.  
Send mail for the vessels of this Fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Captain Grant.) Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.  
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Fischer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Gilbert Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Claude B. Price. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Reno. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence A. Abele. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Carlos A. Gardiner. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

### ATLANTIC SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

#### First Group.

Lieut. Warren G. Child, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. James Parker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Warren G. Child. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### Second Group.

Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this group, except E-2, to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Groton, Conn. Address there.

### SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.  
Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At Smyrna, Asia Minor.  
MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. At Beirut, Asia Minor.  
PACIFIC FLEET.  
Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At San Diego, Cal.

The aging of a cocktail is as necessary to perfect flavor as the aging of wine or whisky.

The delicious flavor and aroma of

## Club Cocktails

is due not alone to the precise blending of the choicest liquors obtainable, but to the fact that they are softened to mellowness by aging before bottling.

Manhattan, Martini and other standard blends, bottled, ready to serve through cracked ice.

Refuse Substitutes.

AT ALL DEALERS.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Props.  
Hartford New York  
London



COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At San Diego, Cal.  
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. At San Diego, Cal.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.  
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At San Diego, Cal.

#### First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.  
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Henry C. Gearing. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Pousland. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shoner. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.  
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Francisco, Cal.  
F-1, Lieut. James B. Howell. At San Francisco, Cal.  
F-2, Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Francisco, Cal.  
F-3, Ensign Kenneth Heron. At San Francisco, Cal.

### PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.  
Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
DAVIS (torpedo boat). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
FOX (torpedo boat). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China.  
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Shanghai, China.  
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robinson. At Shanghai, China.  
Second Division.  
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yangtze River.  
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvel. Cruising on the Yangtze River.  
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hannigan. Cruising on the Yangtze River.  
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Grattan C. Diebman. Cruising on the Yangtze River.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

#### Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Helberg. At Canton, China.  
MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Manila, P.I.  
PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China.  
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

#### Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Carleton B. Kear. At Manila, P.I.  
PAMPANGA, gunboat. Ensign Paul J. Peyton. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

#### Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.  
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

Steaks

Roasts

**Best Cooks**

use Lea & Perrins' Sauce. It has a rare and subtle flavor which no other condiment possesses. For eighty years it has had a world-wide popularity.

**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Imparts a delightful relish to Soups, Fish, Gravies, Stews, Chops and Salad Dressings.

An Appetizer

A Digestive

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, N. Y.

**First Group.**

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.  
 DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Olongapo, P.I.  
 BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Charles J. Moore. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.  
 BARRY (destroyer). Ensign William C. Owen. At Olongapo, P.I.  
 CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Olongapo, P.I.  
 DALE (destroyer). Ensign Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I.

**First Submarine Group.**

Ensign Charles M. Yates, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I.  
 A-7 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.  
 A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.  
 A-4 (submarine). Ensign William H. Pashley. At Manila, P.I.  
 A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rihelaffer. At Manila, P.I.

**Auxiliaries.**

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Manila, P.I.  
 ALEXANDER, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I.  
 NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At Guam.  
 RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. At Shanghai, China.  
 WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

**VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.**

MAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
 AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.  
 ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. Sailed Dec. 9 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
 ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Dec. 16 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Roy C. Smith. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 BALTIMORE, cruiser—second class, 12 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
 BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed Nov. 28 from Norfolk, Va., for Gibraltar en route Smyrna. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 BUREAU (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 CHEYENNE, monitor, 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.  
 CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.  
 CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.  
 CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 DENVER, cruiser, third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
 DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.  
 EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. Surveying on the coast of Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 G-1 (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.  
 HANNIBAL, fuel ship. Comdr. George N. Hayward. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
 HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
 ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. In first reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
 JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
 MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.  
 MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Btsn. George E. McHugh. At Hoboken, N.J. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.  
 MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns.

Comdr. Newton A. McCully. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
 MISSISSIPPI, battleship—first line, 20 guns. Lieut. Robert W. Kessler. In first reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
 MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. In first reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
 MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
 NASHVILLE, gunboat. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. Sailed Dec. 13 from Monte Christi, Santo Domingo for Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
 NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
 NEWARK, cruiser—second class. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
 NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
 NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 2 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.  
 ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittin, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 OZARK, monitor, 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.  
 PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying on the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 PEORIA (tug). Btsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
 PETREL, gunboat. Comdr. John F. Hines. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. Sailed Dec. 16 from Philadelphia, Pa. for Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 PROMETHEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
 SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 STERLING, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
 TAOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
 TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
 VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Dec. 14 from Galveston, Texas, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sicht. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Washington. Address there.  
 WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchinson. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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 NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. At foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, in winter quarters.  
 RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass. Address mail there.

**RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.**

**Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.**

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Loftin, Biddle and Stringham.  
 BAILEY, Ensign Edward H. Barby. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
 BIDDLE, Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
 STRINGHAM, Lieut. Russell S. Crenshaw. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

**Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.**

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

**Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.**

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Perry. Torpedoboats: Farragut and Goldsborough.

**Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.**

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboats: Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

**TUGS IN COMMISSION.**

NAVAJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.  
 OSCOLA, Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 POTOMAC, Btsn. Frank G. Mehling. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
 TECUMSEH, Chief Btsn. Herman P. Rahbusch. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
 UNCAS, Chief Btsn. John Danner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.**

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.  
 CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.  
 CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 CUMBERLAND (station ship). Capt. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.  
 HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.  
 HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
 INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

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 NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."  
 PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William M. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
 REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.  
 SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topical is an auxiliary to the Southern.  
 SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. The Supply sailed Dec. 15 from Olongapo, P.I. for Guam to resume station. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.**

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
 FISH HAWK, Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**TUGS.**

Accomac, Boston.  
 Active, Mare Island.  
 Alice, Norfolk.  
 Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.  
 Chickasaw, Newport.  
 Choctaw, Washington.  
 Hercules, Norfolk.  
 Iroquois, Mare Island.  
 Iwana, Boston.  
 Massasoit, Norfolk.  
 Modoc, Philadelphia.  
 Mohawk, Norfolk.  
 Narkeeta, New York.  
 Pawnee, New York.  
 Pawtucket, Puget Sound.  
 Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.  
 Pentucket, New York.  
 Pontiac, New York.  
 Powhatan, New York.  
 Rapido, Cavite.  
 Rocket, Norfolk.  
 Samoset, Philadelphia.  
 Sebago, Charleston, S.C.  
 Sioux, Boston.  
 Sotomoyo, Puget Sound.  
 Standish, Annapolis.  
 Traffic, New York.  
 Transfer, New York.  
 Triton, Washington.  
 Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Unadilla, Mare Island.  
 Waban, Guantanamo Bay.  
 Wahneta, Norfolk.

**VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.**

B-2, Norfolk.  
 B-3, Norfolk.  
 Brooklyn, Philadelphia.  
 Columbia, Philadelphia.  
 Constitution, Boston.  
 General Alava, Cavite.  
 Gwin, Newport, R.I.  
 Independence, Mare Island.  
 Lancaster, Philadelphia.  
 Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.  
 Manly, Annapolis.  
 Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.  
 Milwaukee, Puget Sound.  
 Minneapolis, Philadelphia.  
 Oneida, Port Royal, S.C.  
 Panay, Cavite.  
 Portsmouth, Norfolk.  
 Puritan, Norfolk.  
 Relier, Olongapo.  
 Restless, Newport.  
 Terror, Philadelphia.  
 Vestal, Boston.  
 Yorktown, Mare Island.

**VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.**

Aileen, Providence, R.I.  
 Boston, Portland, Ore.  
 Concord, Seattle, Wash.  
 Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.  
 Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.  
 Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.  
 Essex, Toledo, Ohio.  
 Foote, Newbern, N.C.  
 Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
 Gopher, Duluth, Minn.  
 Granite State, New York city.  
 Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.  
 Huntress, St. Louis.  
 Isla de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Machias, New Haven, Conn.  
 Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.  
 Rodgers, Boston, Mass.  
 Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.  
 Somers, Baltimore, Md.  
 Stranger, New Orleans, La.  
 Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Vixen, Camden, N.J.  
 Wasp, New York city.  
 Wolverine, Erie, Pa.  
 Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

The German military authorities are testing a new kind of composite steel, the invention of an engineer named Schaumann, which, according to reports from Berlin, has proved to be impervious to rifle fire at distances at which plates of the best nickel steel are easily pierced, although the new composition is thirty per cent. lighter than the latter. The new composite plates were tested at the Dahlem shooting grounds, first at a distance of 500 meters with bullets from the ordinary German army rifle with an extra charge of "S" ammunition. The plates tested were naked steel three and one-half millimeters thick and Schaumann composite plates whose weight equalled three millimeters nickel steel plates. The former were readily holed, but the composite plate only showed hardly perceptible dents. The firing distance was reduced to eighty meters, when a nickel steel plate of seven millimeters thickness was pierced easily, while a composite plate of a weight equalling a six millimeter nickel steel plate remained whole. The principle of the new invention is that the projectile first impinges on a hard yet elastic steel facing which is laid over an equally hard but inelastic plate, which prevents the facing from expanding on the impact beyond its normal elastic power.

The late Gen. Julian Stahel when we first knew him was a handsome young foreigner of most courteous address. On one occasion, riding along the road in Virginia during the Civil War with another officer, Burr Porter, colonel of the 40th Massachusetts Volunteers and a descendant of Aaron Burr, Stahel stopped at a wayside well and asked a Southern maiden, who was manipulating the bucket, to favor him with a drink of water. Her only reply was the scornful turning of her back on the hated Yankee. Thereupon Porter, who was a man of somewhat different address, roared out in the stern voice of command a single word, "Water!" The water then came promptly, giving proof that there are occasions upon which the exercise of courtesy is not the best method of accomplishing results.

Two naval apprentices on the old U.S.S. Texas were one day engaged in an altercation that promised to lead to blows. Not far away, reclining in his hammock, was Mike Donovan, boatswain's mate, snaggle tooth and corn-cob pipe accentuating his appearance as a bronzed sailor of the old school. Slowly rising from his reclining posture, Mike leaned forward and snarled: "Go it, ye divvils; I hate pace."

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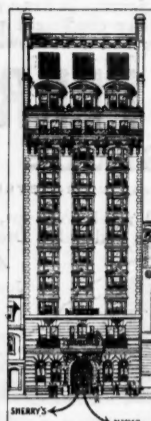
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